The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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GIFT CONCERT.

ITS SUCCESS IN THE PAST A GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE!

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One Cash Prize in Every Five Chances.

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AS FOLLOWS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
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ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Whole Tickets, $50. Coupons (Tenths), $5.

ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

Secure Your Tickets Now!

If you neglect it you will forever regret it.

☞ Remember, the Drawing takes place in PUBLIC on the 3d of December, 1873.

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$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq.; unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13	Prizes, Real Estate,		$159,125
1	Cash Prize,		20,000
2	" "	$10,000 Each,	20,000
4	" "	5,000 "	20,000
4	" "	2,500 "	10,000
20	" "	1,000 "	20,000
50	" "	500 "	25,000
100	" "	200 "	20,000
200	" "	100 "	20,000
300	" "	50 "	15,000
698	" "	20 "	13,960
1,000	" "	10 "	10,000
1,158	" "	5 "	5,790
36,450	" "	2.50	91,125
40,000	Prizes		$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect.

The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE,

At 94 cents and interest, a first-class HOME INVESTMENT BOND, bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds were constitutionally issued by the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners. For the payment of Principal and Interest the resources of the West Chicago Commissioners and the credit of the Town of West Chicago are irrevocably pledged.

APPLY TO

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., Bankers, Fifth-av.

FRANKLIN BANK.

A book account of $180 in Savings Department for sale at a good discount. Send your bids to G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS, BEDDING, AND WINDOW SHADES.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION LUNCHES.

UNION LUNCHES,

By the Ladies of the several Methodist Churches, at No. [illegible] Madison-st. Only 50 cents for a Good Lunch and a good time. [illegible] of Halsted-st. Mission Church.

MUSICAL.

BURDETT ORGANS.

At no time during the past three years have we been able to meet the demand for these matchless instruments, the orders invariably exceeding the supply; and even now, with largely-increased manufacturing resources, the orders are largely in excess of our ability to furnish. In consequence of this fact we have, for years, refrained from advertising them, and only now have recourse to the press in order to call the attention of the public to the many

NEW IMPROVEMENTS, NEWLY-DESIGNED CASES, NEW STYLES FOR CHURCHES, NEW STYLES FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM,

All of which should be seen and heard to be appreciated.

☞ Parties at a distance will please write for our Illustrated Price List.

LYON & HEALY,

General Agents for the Northwest,

State and Monroe-sts.,

CHICAGO.

HOTELS.

Special Notice.

The Sherman House has not suspended, nor will it.

The Elegant Sherman still the favorite; is in successful operation, and has already won the celebrity of being the Model Hotel of the world.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

N. C. MUNSON, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, [illegible] Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

FURS.

FURS.

The Largest and Best Stock of LADIES' Fine Furs, AT STRYKER'S, 231 West Madison-st.

FUR REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

FOR SALE.

RICH FARMING LANDS!

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in market—at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Five and Ten Years' Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free by addressing O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

100 FEET.

50 feet on the southeast corner of Calumet-av., and 50 feet on the northeast corner of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st. $80 a foot, cash, if taken to-day. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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OFFICE BASKETS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONER AND PRINTER.

Office Outfits and Railroad Work SPECIALTIES.

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

TO RENT.

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The second (2d), third (3d), and fourth (4th) floors of marble-front building, southwest corner of North Clark and Erie-sts., containing sixty (60) rooms, fitted up in every respect for a first-class Family Hotel, with all modern improvements; the rooms being large, light, and well ventilated, besides being so arranged as to be conveniently thrown into suites of two (2), three (3), or four (4) rooms. There is also a large laundry in the basement, connecting all the floors by an elevator.

To a competent party, with capital to furnish the house, a low and favorable lease will be given.

Also for rent, the largest and lightest basement in the North Division, being situate under said house. Would make a good Billiard Room.

For terms, &c., apply to the owner, Room 8, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

ARTISTS.

V. G. SCIEPCEVICH & CO.,

ITALIAN ARTISTS.

PORTRAIT AND FRESCO PAINTERS in every style.

99 MADISON-ST., ROOM 20.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED

WEATHER STRIPS,

For Doors and Windows. Competent men to apply them at short notice. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED.

WANTED,

An Assistant Bookkeeper—a young man of some experience, quick in figures and good penman, and not afraid of work. A permanent situation offered. Must give best of references as to ability and reliability. Address C 61, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., of New York.

Critical Condition of the Rhode Island House.

Two Sprague Banks Suspended and Three Others Wavering.

The Fate of the Spragues to Be Decided To-Day.

Three Million of Hoyt, Sprague & Co.'s Paper Afloat in New York.

Several Other Suspensions in New York Yesterday.

The Union Trust Company to Resume Dec. 1 with Increased Capital.

The Trustees Report Its Capital Unimpaired.

Gloomy Reports from the Manufacturing Districts.

Thousands of Operatives Out of Employment.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAILURES REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—During the day the failure of the following firms was announced: Messrs. Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., domestic bankers, of this city; J. T. & W. H. Daley, No. 49 New street; C. Mattman Schmid & Co., Water street; and Kimber, Vivian & Co., London.

Lloyd & Hamilton say their failure was not due to stocks, nor were they building railways. They had suffered from the withdrawal of deposits, and, owing to the stringency, could not realize on their securities. They had paid out over $1,000,000. The firm of J. T. & W. H. Daly having become involved, with a number of other capitalists, by the erection of the new Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, the firm had been compelled to suspend.

The failure of C. Mattman, Schmid & Cox is owing to their paper, to the amount of £35,000, having gone to protest in Europe. The firm say that the suspension will be only temporary.

The failure of Kimber, Vivian & Co. is an old one, but it was not officially announced to the London Exchange until to-day.

THE TRUST COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, it was decided to increase the capital of the Union Trust Company to $2,000,000, and to resume business prior to December 1.

STOCKS.

In transactions in the early part of the day on the Stock Exchange, the improvement in values was so marked that it seemed to indicate a united and preconcerted bull movement, but soon prices began to decline gradually, and by the 1 o'clock call they had receded from ½ to 3 per cent throughout. Quotations reached the lowest point at the beginning of the second call, but had gained a fraction at the close. The Central, Hudson, and Harlem list on the day's business, as compared with last night's prices, fell nearly 2 per cent each; Northwestern and St. Paul, 1¼; Pacific Mail, 1½; Western Union, 2⅜; Hannibal & St. Joseph, Rock Island, Toledo & Wabash, and Lake Shore, each 1.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull, with moderate business. Chief purchasers were American representatives of German bankers. Quotations between 108¼ and 108⅜. Foreign news unfavorable, Continental markets being unsettled and more or less panicky. Moderate activity in railway bonds, and lower prices generally prevailed.

PRODUCE.

Small demand for flour and market tame for medium and better grades. Shipping brands firm and not plenty. Market rather more firm and active at the close for low grades. The wheat market opened firmer, but quiet; winter very quiet, and values uncertain. The market was weaker at the close, and the inquiry chiefly for export. No. 2 Chicago spring sells at $1.31@1.32; No. 3 Chicago spring at $1.30; red Western, $1.39½. Rye quiet but firm. Corn firmer, and a more general demand. The movement in berth freights continues small, which is partially attributed to scarcity of room and advanced rates asked. Vessels for charter are in fair demand at slightly improved rates for grain and petroleum.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the Trustees of the Union Trust Company was held to-day to take action upon the results of the examination of its affairs. The capital remains unimpaired, and there is a considerable surplus. The present officers and Committee of the Company tendered their resignations, with a view to reorganization. A resolution was adopted increasing the capital stock to $2,000,000, double the present amount, the new stock to be offered to the present stockholders to Nov. 15, and an amount equal to that now held by each, 25 per cent payable Nov. 25, 25 per cent Dec. 10, and the remainder on call after Dec. 31 upon thirty days' notice. It was resolved also to resume business on or before Dec. 1 next.

Committees were appointed to carry into effect the above resolutions.

German exchange and the Bank of England rate of discount remain unchanged.

There is no premium on greenbacks.

PHILADELPHIA.

SUSPENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—Messrs. Morgan, Young, Altemus & Co., one of our most extensive dry goods houses, has suspended. Mr. Young declined making public any statement as to the cause of suspension or amount of liabilities and assets of the firm, and stated that an exhibit would be shortly presented to their creditors. This house sold annually upwards of $2,000,000 worth of goods, and at the time of the failure were carrying a large stock.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The dry goods house of Morgan Wung, Altemus & Co., have suspended. Liabilities $600,000. They will be able to pay from 75 to 80 cents on the dollar. The house sold upwards of two million worth of goods annually.

The suspension of Wm. M. Lloyd, banker, of Altoona, is reported here. Although Mr. Lloyd has some half dozen offices throughout the State, his failure is not very heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—In consequence of the suspension of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, Wm. W. Lloyd & Co., bankers, of Altoona, Pa., suspended payment to-day.

THE RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 30.—President Walker, Superintendent Harris, and several of the more prominent Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad arrived here to-day. It is rumored that a reduction of 7 per cent in the wages of the railroad mechanics is contemplated; also, the hours of workmen to be reduced from ten to nine hours per day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Boston & Providence Railroad Company has discharged about forty of its employes this week, and it is proposed to reduce the number of trains on account of lack of business.

THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—It is expected that the committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Southern Railway to devise plans for relieving that road from the network difficulties in which it has become entangled, will report to-morrow. C. W. Huntington, one of the Committee, says that the road owes about $1,200,000, half of which is due Jay Gould, and a large part of the remainder to the Philadelphia Dredging Company and the Lehigh Car Company. It is proposed to settle those debts temporarily by making arrangements to pay all in six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months. He believes that this proposition will be accepted, and the road will be put in good running order, and that consolidation will be had with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, whereby the latter will get all the Southern and Western double traffic, and the former a large portion of that going East.

THE SPRAGUES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The firm of Hoyt Sprague & Co., 107 Leonard street, agents for the manufacturing firm of A. & W. Sprague, of Providence, R. I., rumors of whose failure were current to-day, suspended payment this morning. Mr. Knight, a member of the firm, said to-day that he believed they would be able to resume. He declined to make public the assets and liabilities of the firm, but said that a statement of the assets and liabilities was being prepared, and it would be submitted to the creditors as soon as completed.

It is rumored that $3,000,000 of their paper is held in this city, but it is not believed that any banks in this city will be affected. It is understood that the Globe and First and Second National Banks of Providence are seriously involved. It is thought by some that the failure of their agents in this city must affect A. & W. Sprague, but it is not generally believed. Should this be true, however, the results will be very disastrous to the whole manufacturing interest of Rhode Island.

A BOSTON VERSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and the critical condition of the Providence Spragues, have, of course, been the exciting topic of street talk to-day. So far as can be ascertained, there is not a large amount of their paper afloat in this city. The facts are, that the banks here have for the past year or more fought shy of it, for reasons which seemed good enough to to them, although not probably based upon anticipations of the present state of affairs. Several which at one time courted their custom, have lately contrived to dispense with it.

FALL RIVER NOT HURT.

A dispatch from Fall River to-day says that neither the New York or Providence houses of the Spragues have any indebtedness there of any kind.

THE NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A private dispatch from a responsible party in Providence says that the Providence & New York Steamship Company are not seriously embarrassed by its connection with the Spragues, as other parties hold the larger portion of the stock. Their property is not heavily mortgaged, and business will not be interrupted.

THE CRANSTON SAVINGS BANK,

of Providence, which suspended to-day, was an institution managed by the Spragues. Commissioners appointed by the Governor are investigating its condition. It is a new bank, and within a few months has enlarged its business very much. The deposits, which aggregate $1,000,000, were made chiefly by persons of small means, who will suffer great privations if they lose their savings.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

another establishment controlled by the Sprague family, has deposits to the amount of $2,500,000. There has been a run upon it all day, but by taking advantage of its privilege, and paying out only small sums, it has continued business.

SENATOR WILLIAM SPRAGUE

has been out of temper with his partners, it is reported, for some time past; and has taken no active part in the management of the affairs of the firm. Rumor has it that there was a serious difference of opinion between the brothers, which made consultations disagreeable.

The Spragues got through this day without suspension. It was, however, a light day, the demands upon the firm amounting only to about $7,000. The news of the suspension of the New York firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. was received in Providence with a lively interest, but it caused little real excitement. It was predicted by many that the confirmation of the first report, which came as a rumor, would be the signal for an immediate suspension of the Rhode Island house; but whether or not it would have taken place under heavier demands, it is impossible to say.

THE BANKS AND THE SPRAGUES.

A special to the *Advertiser* to-night states that the representatives of the banks met at 11 o'clock this morning to receive the report of the Committee selected to examine into the affairs of the Spragues. The Committee, however, was not prepared to report, and asked for further time. This was granted, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning. It was given out that the Committee hoped to agree upon a plan of relief, the nature of which was not disclosed, but this was before the receipt of the news of the failure of the New York house.

STATEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS.

The only statement that has been given out at the office of the Spragues to-day is in the following words:

The Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, appointed by the representatives of all the banks in this city, will be prepared at the meeting to be held to-morrow at noon to make a report, which cannot fail to be highly satisfactory to the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, and Hoyt, Sprague & Co. The surplus of available property, at a low valuation, over all outstanding liabilities, including liabilities upon the outstanding liabilities, and including liabilities upon the acceptances of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., will not be less than $11,000,000. A plan will be proposed at the meeting to-morrow, accompanied with a detailed report of the situation of their firm, which will if carried out, it is believed, render the embarrassment of A. & W. Sprague and Hoyt, Sprague & Co. of temporary duration.

THE OUTLOOK.

Thus it will be seen that the situation, except so far as it is affected by the failure in New York, is practically the same as it was last night. To-morrow, however, probably will show whether the great Rhode Island house of the Spragues will stand or fall.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PROVIDENCE FIRM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 30.—There is no change in the condition of A. & W. Sprague & Co.'s affairs to-night. Their maturing obligations to-day were small and were paid. The Committee of the Banks is hard at work with counsel and members of the firm preparing an exhibit, and proposition to be submitted to the bank meeting to-morrow. No intimation is given what the proposition will be, but the statement of affairs is pronounced to be favorable. The failure of a New York house having been anticipated, did not cause a great sensation, although canvassed with interest in its bearings upon the fate of Sprague. The ability and disposition of the city banks to help them through, if the report of the Committee is satisfactory, is undoubted. We hear of no house that is likely to go down with this disaster. The Sprague paper is held largely by banks, and, except in three Sprague banks, in lines that are safely within the means of the institutions. The cotton and other supplies have been generally bought from strong houses, and their paper, which has been bought by brokers, is largely in the hands of speculative men, who, tempted by a high rate, took the risk and can meet the loss, which, in many cases, is covered by previous proofs on the same risks.

The Commissioners appointed to make an examination of the Franklin Institution for Savings, report the whole amount of liabilities at $2,819,723. The resources are; Bank stock, $183,000; bonds, $208,000; mortgages on real estate; $1,561,243; loans on good collaterals, $37,700; cash, $25,280; loans on personal security, $824,500, of which the Spragues have $757,000. Even if the Spragues should prove worthless, the bank would still be able to pay 70 per cent. The bank will neither receive nor pay deposits for the present, but will probably resume business under a new management.

The investigation into the Cranston Savings Bank is not yet completed, but is understood to result in a less satisfactory exhibit. It is understood that all the banks have come into an arrangement for guaranteeing to the extent of 3 per cent upon their capital the deposits of the First National, Second National, and Globe National Banks.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The *Express* says the suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. is one of the worst records of the panic. No statement is out of the amount of their acceptances, but it is several millions, and $2,000,000 of it, it is said, is held by New York banks, bankers, and private buyers. The paper has always been attractive to buyers. There is no doubt that the antagonism of rival concerns in Rhode Island had much to do with the suspension, and the publication of the embarrassments of the Spragues is accounted for in this way. Arrangements were perfected which would have carried the concerns through, but for these publications.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

PENNSYLVANIA MILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The following is the condition of the mills in Germantown: Bronson's hosiery mill is running four and one-half days weekly. About two-thirds the usual number of operatives are employed. The prospects for continuance of work are fair. Aaron Jones & Sons are running on three-quarter time, with about half the usual force. Button's Mill, on fancy goods and hosiery, is working up to 9 o'clock nightly. The spinning department runs about five days weekly. Three hundred hands have steady work in this establishment, with a fair prospect of continuance for some time. The goods now being turned out are principally from back orders. There has been no reduction in wages, and no difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient currency from banks to pay the hands. Charles Spencer & Co. are running three-quarter time in some departments, and full time in others. Half the usual number of hands are employed. Joseph Thurman, Jr.'s mill is working on three-quarter time, and half the usual number of hands are employed. Work here will probably continue for another month. Thurman has paid his employes regularly during the financial trouble. Robert Carlige, glove manufacturer, is working his usual force on full and over time. Benjamin Allen & Bro. employ their regular force on three-quarter time, turning out only a sufficiency for immediate market requirements. The Scratchards Spinning Mill is running one of four sets of hands. The remainder of the mills are running about the same, and any or all may shut down within a week. About 30 per cent. of the employes in Wilmington's Leather Manufactory have been discharged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—There was another meeting of the Directors of the Fall River mills, at which it was decided, after reports and a general interchange of views, to run on half time—that is, eight hours a day—for four days in the week, on and after next Tuesday. Thirty-five mills come into this arrangement. Those that remain out are the Mechanics' and Border City, which have contracts for their November production, and the Robeson and Fall River Print Works. When in full operation, these thirty-nine mills employ about 14,000 operators, and their monthly pay-roll amounts to nearly $500,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Thirty-seven mills at this city, after Tuesday next, will run but four days each week and eight hours a day. The remaining two mills have November contracts. These will employ 14,000 operatives, and their monthly pay-rolls, when in full operation, amount to $450,000.

THE ANISQUAM

mills, at Rockport, have suspended work. About 300 operatives are thrown out of employment.

THE MERRIMACK WOOLEN MILLS,

near Lowell, have issued orders to discharge all their employes and close the mills as soon as their stock on hand shall have been worked up.

GENERAL CAUTION.

There is a general disposition amongst all manufacturers to go slow, and hundreds of establishments that have not yet shortened help are likely to do so or stop entirely until there is a brighter prospect ahead. The conviction that this will be a hard winter for the classes dependent on daily earnings is slowly gaining ground.

NEW JERSEY MILLS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The following items are received regarding the manufacturing establishments in Paterson, N. J.: Dexter, Lambert & Co.'s silk-mill resumed operations to-day with a force of 200 hands. The Strange silk-mill is running on half time, but wages have not been reduced. Havill & Booth's silk-mill is running with a force of less than a hundred hands, working three-quarter time. When in full operation 450 are employed. The Passaic Rolling-mill is working full time. The Paterson Iron Company is working 100 men, and will continue through the winter. The Latimer Boiler-Works, Watson Manufacturing Company, and the McNab & Harlan Company have plenty of work on hand, and will probably continue through the winter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—One of the effects of the panic was the throwing out of employment of at least 20,000 working-girls from the different factories at Newark, N. J.

The Trenton Zinc-Works discharged thirty hands to-day.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Two-thirds of the entire capacity of the Philadelphia Mint are to be used in the coinage of silver until otherwise ordered, by which between $1,000,000 and $1,500,000 in silver can be coined in a month. To facilitate the project of the Treasury Department for silver resumption, the Assay Officer at New York has been instructed to make the bullion fund of his office available as far as practicable. In that fund there is about $1,000,000 in silver. The Secretary of the Treasury will, in his report to Congress, recommend the repeal of the section of the law which allows the exportation of United States coin to South American countries. Since 1865, the greater portion of all the silver coined by the United States has found its way to the South American States, where it is circulated at a premium. As stated by the Director of the Mint yesterday, silver coins are overrated in this, as in other countries, for the purpose of rendering them unexportable.

BOSTON.

[To the Associated Press.]

NO EMPLOYMENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association announces that it is worse than useless for the poor and laboring classes to seek that city for employment; that remunerative labor cannot be furnished to one out of fifty of its own idle thousands.

THE TRADES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Private letters received here from the North and West represent that a strong movement is on foot among employers to make a large reduction in the wages of their employes, and though the attempt will in nearly all cases be strenuously opposed by tradesmen, the latter seem to be inclined to yield in view of all the circumstances, the chief among which is their belief that the prices of the necessary articles of food, clothing, etc., will show a corresponding decrease.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—There will be no sales of gold or purchase of bonds by the Treasury Department next month.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—Confidence is restored, and all branches of business are improving.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The failure of a house which has been dealing in Erie shares is announced. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the house lately received an order for Jay Gould to sell 50,000 shares of Erie, and took the contract personally as buyers.

CANADIAN LUMBER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—A firm in this city has this season shipped 30,000,000 feet of lumber to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and 20,000,000 feet to the United States.

FOREIGN.

Count de Chambord Ruins His Prospects for the Throne.

A Damaging Document for the Monarchical Coalition.

The French Republicans Exceedingly Jubilant.

A Manifesto from President MacMahon to the Army.

Sixty-six Spanish Insurgents Drowned.

Alarming Illness of the Empress of Austria.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—President MacMahon has issued an order of the day to the army, in which he alludes with severity to the insubordinate conduct of Gen. Bellamarre, and appeals to the patriotism of the soldiers to maintain discipline and support the laws.

LETTER FROM THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Count De Chambord has written a letter to M. De Chesnilong, one of the delegation from the Right which recently waited on him. The Count says misapprehensions have arisen tending to obscure his policy, which is as clear as day. He owes the whole truth to the country. He is asked to sacrifice his honor. He emphatically declares that he retracts nothing, curtails nothing of his previous declarations. The claims of yesterday foreshadow those to be exacted to-morrow. He cannot inaugurate a strong reign by an act of weakness. He energetically refuses to relinquish the white flag. He indignantly repels the insinuation that he mistrusts the valor of the soldiers. On the contrary, he seeks to confide to them all he holds dear. He ignores none of the country's glories, and continues: "We have a great work to accomplish, which I am ready to undertake at any moment. This is why I wish to remain entirely as I am. Were I enfeebled to-day, I would be powerless to-morrow. The issue at stake is the reconstruction of society and energetic insurance of law, order, and property. Especially should we not fear to employ force in the service of order and justice. Conditions and guarantees are spoken of. Were any required by the Court of Paris, who came to me spontaneously at the dictates of patriotism? I preserved intact our traditions and liberties, and have the right to reckon on equal confidence."

The letter concludes as follows: "My personality is nothing. Principle is everything. France will see an end to her troubles when she understands this. I am the necessary pilot alone capable of guiding her into port, because I have a mission of authority. France cannot perish, because Christ still loves her."

A MONARCHICAL SET-BACK.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the Royalist Committee was held to-day, at which MM. Decazes, d'Andiffret, DeMarcy, and DeChesnilong were present. A telegraphic dispatch was received from the Count de Chambord, requesting that his letter to M. DeChesnilong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of the monarchical coalition. The Republicans are jubilant.

A meeting of the Deputies of the Left Centre was held this evening, M. Leon Lay presiding. A resolution was adopted declaring that the time had arrived for giving up the Provisional state and organizing a conservative Republic.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—M. De Chesnilong received the letter of Count De Chambord on Sunday last. He wrote to him repeatedly urging him to modify it, but without avail. The Count insisted on its publication verbatim.

KIDNAPPERS' PLOT.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* reports that a secret society at Autun had formed a plot to seize a niece of President MacMahon and hold her as a hostage. The *Gazette* adds that several arrests have been made of parties implicated in the conspiracy.

OFFICERS ORDERED HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5 a. m.—A special dispatch from Brussels to the *Daily Telegraph* says all the French officers who were there on furlough have left for France, under orders to rejoin their regiments.

THE BAZAINE COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Bazaine court-martial, to-day, a woman named Imbert testified that she carried three dispatches from Metz to Thionville on the 21st of August.

The President of the court complimented the witness on her courage and patriotism.

Maj. Lagosse deposed that Gen. Ducrot intrusted him with a dispatch from Marshal Bazaine, stating that MacMahon, with 120,000 men would arrive at Stenay on Aug. 27, and requesting Bazaine to march as soon as he heard the first cannon. Upon the arrival of Lagosse at Thionville, Gen. Turnier, Commandant of the town, made three copies of the dispatch, and promised to forward them to Metz.

Gen. Turnier was next called. He betrayed much confusion of mind while giving his testimony. He said he had no recollection of the particular dispatch spoken of by the last witness, but believed he forwarded it. He did not know whether it reached Metz. He remembered forwarding copies of a dispatch from MacMahon to Bazaine on the 27th of August, by three messengers. Two of these messengers, he knew, reached Bazaine's headquarters, and one of them was Flahaut, who was examined yesterday.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 30.—Sixty-six lives were lost by the sinking of the Intransigente vessel Fernando El Catolico.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—The Empress of Austria is ill. Her condition causes alarm.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.—Advices from the Province of Bengal show that the crops are failing, and the impending famine cannot be averted.

KNOX COUNTY SEAT.

Opinion of the Hon. W. C. Goudy.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—An opinion of the Hon. W. C. Goudy, of Chicago, on the validity of the donations made by the City of Galesburg in aid of the removal of the county seat, has been given to the public to-day. Mr. Goudy holds that the Legislature could confer no authority on the City of Galesburg to make the donations, and that they are therefore illegal and void, and can be recovered back from the county at the pleasure of any person who is interested therein. He sustains his position by the citation of numerous decisions of the Supreme Court of this State. Most of the people who have read the opinion are satisfied that it is the law, and will cast their votes accordingly in favor of the removal of the county seat.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 30.—A man named Louis Tip hung himself in the city jail last evening. He was a drunken unfortunate, suffering incarceration for the larceny of a pair of boots from a farmer. He perpetrated the deed by means of a belt which he had round his body, one end of which he buckled round his neck, the other fastened to a rope that spanned the room in which he was confined, and was used for hanging blankets on. Leaping from a bench on which he stood, the sudden jerk broke his neck and the strap at the same time, and when found he was past aid. He leaves a wife and two children.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 29.—Henry Earnest, an old man who resided near Ridgeway, Ia., committed suicide by hanging yesterday. Mania depression and extreme poverty were the causes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—Edwin Lantz, a man about 30, killed himself to-day at Three Rivers by taking laudanum. He was well connected, and had been wealthy, but had lost all by dissipation, and committed suicide in a drunken fit.

PESTILENCE.

Late Reports from the Yellow Fever Localities—Their Tone Generally Favorable.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30—10 p. m.—The mortuary report at 6 p. m. is not so favorable. Yellow fever, 12; other causes, 5. The same as the noon report.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—The Waltham Infirmary is closed, having discharged all but three patients.

It is probable that the theatre will open next Monday, with Mrs. Bowers as the star.

RELIEF STILL NEEDED.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—To-morrow's *Appeal* will contain the following:

The undersigned desire to announce to the generous people throughout the entire country, who have come to our assistance with more than princely liberality, that while, as we are informed by our Board of Health, the yellow fever exists no longer in epidemic form, there is, nevertheless, great need of funds for the few persons now sick and convalescing, and for the relief of hundreds of families who have been left destitute, and that this necessity will no doubt continue to exist for many weeks to come. Any future contributions of money or supplies will be thankfully received and properly applied.

(Signed), JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.
J. J. BUSBY, Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.
A. D. LANGSTAFF, President Howard Association.
A. E. FRANKLAND, Secretary Relief Association.

COLYER EXPLAINS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—Mr. Colyer states that he was prompted to telegraph New York that Memphis had enough assistance by the individual statement of officers of the Citizens' Relief Committee and Howard Association.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30.—There have been no deaths of fever in the past twenty-four hours. The heaviest frost of the season occurred this morning. There are few old cases, one or two of them very severe, but no new cases.

IN TEXAS TOWNS.

DENISON, Texas, Oct. 30.—The yellow fever is abating at Calvert, Marshall, and Columbus, Texas. It has disappeared entirely in other places. Weather cool. Heavy frosts every night.

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 30.—Ice and frost this morning gives promise of the abatement of the yellow fever. No new cases. One death—A. Frank. The sick are all doing well. Several stores reopened to-day. A great many people from the country are on the streets.

The Aid Movement.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The resolution of the Board of Aldermen donating $50,000 in aid of the Memphis sufferers came up for confirmation in the Board of Assistant Aldermen this afternoon. The following telegram was read:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 30.

Morris K. Jesup, President of the Young Men's Christian Association:

A telegram in the morning papers here says the New York City Council has donated $50,000 to Memphis. If true, ought you not to see Mayor Havemeyer and say that Memphis has enough for present necessities. The citizens are returning fast. (Signed) VINCENT COLYER.

Several members of the Board said they desired very much to confirm the donation, and thought that, though the sickness is disappearing, the necessities of the sufferers will not end with the fever. It was believed there would be suffering there all winter. The donation was then confirmed, all except two voting for it.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Robert C. Winthrop, at the request of E. S. Bradstreet, of Cincinnati, is urging the different towns in Massachusetts to forward funds promptly for the relief of the 1,100 orphans in Memphis. The Board of Trade is also actively at work.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—A benefit performance here for the relief of the Memphis sufferers netted a considerable amount.

The Plague at Shreveport.

From the Southwestern Telegram, Oct. 29.

It is with heartfelt pleasure that we resume our daily issue. When the terrible scourge that has devastated our city first broke out the *Southwestern Telegram* force were among the earliest to feel its effects. First one was attacked, then another, until finally the whole force, editors, proprietors, and employes, were stretched on beds of sickness, necessarily compelling the suspension of our paper, but thanks to the mercies of a Divine Providence we are able once more to appear before our readers, whose kind sympathies during our troubles have been fully appreciated. Never in the history of Shreveport has death and misery pressed with such heavy hand upon our afflicted citizens. High and low, rich and poor, young and old, have alike suffered from the merciless touch of the devastating angel—scarcely a household but mourns the loss of some beloved one, and, in many instances, every member of the family has been swept away.

When the fever was at its height it was truly heartrending to witness the appearance of the city. Every business house and store closed; no teams or wagons on the almost deserted streets, and scarcely any one to be seen but the members of the Howard Association. Had it not been for the noble generosity of sister cities and the untiring devotion of the Howard Association and the few others who were able to be around, God alone knows what would have become of our afflicted city. Out of a population of about 4,000 remaining in Shreveport when the yellow fever was declared epidemic, at least 700 have gone to their last home, numbered among whom were many of our brightest, most upright, and intelligent citizens; yet, notwithstanding our sore afflictions, we look forward to a bright and prosperous future. The sad experiences of the past have taught us to realize that "one touch of human nature that makes the whole world kin," and also that the laws of nature, so imperatively and plainly marked out, cannot be violated with impunity. No endeavor will be spared by the *Southwestern Telegram* to insure the sanitary condition of Shreveport in the future being more befitting a civilized community than it has been in the past.

THE DEATH-ROLL AT SHREVEPORT.

Shreveport (Oct. 29) Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.

The condition of sanitary affairs at this point continues extremely favorable, and there is nothing to send other than the death-roll to date, as follows:

Aug. 20 to	Whites.	Col'd.	Total.
Sept. 10	142	9	151
Sept. 11	18	2	20
Sept. 12	14	4	18
Sept. 13	24	2	26
Sept. 14	20	2	22
Sept. 15	24	2	26
Sept. 16	30	3	33
Sept. 17	17	3	20
Sept. 18	18	5	23
Sept. 19	22	4	26
Sept. 20	13	4	17
Sept. 21	16	..	16
Sept. 22	17	3	20
Sept. 23	11	..	11
Sept. 24	9	4	13
Sept. 25	17	2	19
Sept. 26	12	1	13
Sept. 27	18	3	21
Sept. 28	10	5	15
Sept. 29	5	4	9
Sept. 30	6	1	7
Oct. 1	7	..	7
Oct. 2	10	2	12
Oct. 3	12	2	14
Oct. 4	7	1	8
Oct. 5	10	5	15
Oct. 6	11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]	2	17
Oct. 8	10	1	11
Oct. 9	9	1	10
Oct. 10	2	2	4
Oct. 11	5	1	6
Oct. 12	10	1	11
Oct. 13	8	..	8
Oct. 14	7	..	7
Oct. 15	13	1	14
Oct. 16	5	1	6
Oct. 17	1	2	3
Oct. 18	6	2	8
Oct. 19	7	..	7
Oct. 20	2	..	2
Oct. 21	3	..	3
Oct. 22	3	1	4
Oct. 23	5	3	8
Oct. 24	3	..	3
Oct. 25	1	1	2
Oct. 26	2	1	3
Oct. 27	5	..	5
Oct. 28	3	1	4
Oct. 29	3	..	3
Totals	[illegible]	102	[illegible]

THE COURTS.

The Franklin Bank Adjudged Bankrupt by Default.

The Examination of Its Officers to Be Continued To-Day.

Attachment of the Dexter Park Association's Pool-Box.

Several Important Supreme Court Decisions.

The Appeal of the Tax-Fighters from Judge Wallace Not Sustained.

The Notorious Hugh Garrity to Be Again Turned Loose on Chicago.

This morning the examination of the officers of the Franklin Savings Bank will be continued, and it is expected that Mr. Briggs will be put on the stand and the books produced.

Yesterday was the return day of the order made last Friday for the bank to answer the supplemental petition, and, no answer having been filed, the bank was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant of seizure issued returnable Dec. 1. On that day a meeting of the creditors will be held and an Assignee appointed. This adjudication is in the nature of a judgment, and takes everything out of the hands of the bank officers, and vests in the United States Marshal, as an officer of the District Court, and also supersedes all actions or orders of State courts, and stops any cases pending. It is somewhat singular, however, that no Provisional Assignee was appointed to take charge of such large interests, as the Marshal's bonds would hardly be sufficient.

The object of the examination now is to show as far as can be what, if any, assets have been made away with, to give some clue, more than would be given by a simple examination, unaided of the books, which might easily have been "doctored," as the numerous defalcations of bank clerks and tellers will prove. Meanwhile if there is anything left after a two-months' meal, by the officers, of the convertible assets, the creditors may be assured of receiving something. The examination of Mr. Jones, long and wordy as it was, revealed very little, if anything, more than had been given in the interview reported in THE TRIBUNE several days before, but it is hoped that Mr. Briggs, to whom Mr. Jones so often referred the creditors for information, may be able to offer some more definite and accurate light on the important subject.

ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Hartwin R. Dutton commenced an action by attachment against the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Plaintiff alleges that in January last the defendant engaged him as a general agent and assistant manager of the Western Department, which contract has been wrongfully broken, to the damage of plaintiff of $4,000.

WHAT WAS THE DEBT FOR?

Paul Peters considers himself aggrieved by A. B. Gage, Charles Schwartz, W. T. Wightman, A. F. Fox, and the Dexter Park Association, and has therefore commenced a suit against them by attachment. He alleges that they now owe him $2,000 for money deposited in their care, custody, and keeping, but whether it was for an entry, a bet, or a stake he omits to state. He also says they have within the past two years fraudulently concealed their property, and therefore asks an attachment.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Drummond will be engaged in hearing the argument in the Sayles brake case, which was continued from Tuesday, and is good for all day.

Judge Blodgett announces that he will call up past cases for trial.

Nothing was done yesterday, the Court adjourning immediately on convening.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of E. M. Dennis an order of dismissal was entered and issued.

An order was entered that the proceedings against William A. Butters be dismissed.

Orson G. Chapman and others were adjudicated bankrupts by default, and the warrant made returnable Nov. 29, 1873.

An order for a hearing and creditors' meeting was made for Dec. 12, in the case of Israel R. Bogardus.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Judge Gary will hear all motions in law and equity to-day. None of the other Judges will be in session until the commencement of next term, which begins next Monday.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Herewith I send statement of opinions filed since the date of the opinion in Sherwin v. The People:

LOUIS STREEL v. HENRIETTA D'EVERS—Appeal from Cook, opinion per curiam. Filed Oct. 25, 1873.

This was a bill to compel specific performance of an alleged parol agreement to execute a lease of the store No. 50 West Madison street, Chicago, for a period of three years.

Held, that having agreed and accepted a lease for a shorter period, with a full knowledge of all the facts, it must be taken as conclusive of the terms of the contract. It is not competent to show by parol the duration of the lease was intended to be for a different period.

It is unnecessary to consider the question whether the appellee, by a mere parol contract, for any purpose, or by any authority vested in her, could incumber her interest or that of the heirs in the premises for a greater period than one year.

The bill was properly dismissed, and the decree is affirmed.

HUGH GARRITY v. THE PEOPLE, etc.—Error to Criminal Court of Cook. Opinion by Scott, J. Filed Oct. 28, 1873.

The plaintiff in error and Charles Weed were indicted for an assault upon Benjamin G. Buchanan, with intent to commit robbery. At a subsequent term of court Garrity was separately tried, and the jury found him guilty, and fixed the time he should serve in the Penitentiary at the period of six years. The Court overruled the motion for a new trial, and pronounced judgment on the verdict, and that decision is assigned for error.

After a careful consideration we are of opinion, all the members of the Court concurring, that the evidence fails to sustain the verdict. There is no direct testimony, and it seems to us the record is singularly barren of evidence of fact and circumstances from which it could fairly be inferred the party accused intended to commit a crime of the character charged in the indictment. There is no doubt he was guilty of an assault, but not with an intent to commit the crime alleged. It was simply an assault, characterized perhaps by a high degree of wantonness, for which the parties accused ought to have been punished. But the time, place, and facts of the transaction, as given in evidence by the several witnesses, all repel the idea there was any intention to commit a robbery on the person of Buchanan. He states it was a little before 9 o'clock in the evening, while the street lights were still burning, the gas burning in the adjoining stores, and persons passing so near that some of them heard the conversation between the parties. There is no evidence that indicates any purpose on the part of either of the assailants to dispossess the prosecuting witness of anything he had on his person. Indeed the facts and the acts of the parties are inconsistent with such a theory. There was certainly no prospect of securing any great reward, such as would induce the attempt to commit so bold a crime, by violence, in a public street, where persons were continually passing, at that early hour in the evening.

At the time of the assault, Buchanan had in his arms some "kindling-wood," and in his pocket a "shoe-string, an old knife, and some change." He distinctly stated that neither the plaintiff in error nor Weed attempted to take anything from his person. He met the accused a short distance from the store which he had just left, carrying an overcoat on his arm, which he threw in the face of the prosecuting witness as he passed, and, on being asked why he did it, Weed, who was only a few steps behind, came up, and a fight ensued, in which Garrity took no part, except to encourage Weed to continue the fight. The attack was wholly unprovoked and wanton, but it partakes, in no degree, of the nature of the assault with intent to commit robbery. There are no facts or circumstances proven that indicate or from which such a purpose can be inferred.

The jury clearly misjudged as to the weight and effect of the evidence, and it was error in the Court to refuse to award a new trial. The judgment will be reversed and the cause remanded.

STEPHEN R. MOORE v. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. Appeal from Kankakee. Opinion per curiam. Filed Oct 28, 1873.

This action was commenced before a Justice of the Peace, to recover for an alleged overcharge in passenger fare, contrary to the provisions of the act of April 15, 1871. From the judgment of the Justice an appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, where a trial was had, which resulted in a judgment for the Railroad Company.

It appears, from the agreed statement of facts, the appellant, on the 24 day of July, 1871, entered a passenger car on appellee's road at Chicago, to be carried as passenger from thence to Kankakee, a distance of 56 miles, and tendered the conductor fare at the rate of three cents per mile, which the conductor declined to receive, but demanded of him the usual fare, $2.40 for the entire trip, which amount the appellant did pay under protest, to avoid being put off the car.

It further appears the Commissioners appointed under the act of April 13, 1871, had not then assigned the appellee's road to any class, under the provisions of that act. In the month of September following, it was, by the action of the Commissioners, assigned to Class B.

It will be observed the appellee does not show from the evidence any violation of the provisions of the statute under which he seeks to recover. The Company's road had not then been assigned to Class B, nor does it appear from any evidence that it in fact belonged to that class at the date he sought to obtain passage at the rate of fare fixed by the act of the General Assembly. It could not then be known what rate of fare would be lawful to charge under the provisions of the statute. The Company had previously fixed its rates, and there being no pretense such charges were unreasonable, the conductor could rightfully demand the usual fare, as a condition precedent to carrying the appellant as a passenger.

There being no case made by the evidence in the record within the meaning of the statute, the constitutionality of the legislation under which it sought to establish a reasonable maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers on railroads in this State is not involved in the decision of this case, and we decline to enter upon a discussion of that question.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

THE PEOPLE ex rel. v. M. R. M. WALLACE—Petition for mandamus; opinion per curiam; filed Oct. 28, 1873.

This is an application by relator for a mandamus against the Judge of the County Court of Cook County to compel him to allow an appeal to the Circuit Court of that county from a judgment rendered against relator's lands for taxes due the City of Chicago. The 10th section of the act of the 28th of March, 1873, in regard to the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities, towns, and villages, &c. (Sess. Laws 1873, p. 42), only gives appeals from the County Court to this Court. It declares that in case of judgment for such taxes, "appeals shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court (and not elsewhere), as now provided by law, in like cases, to the Circuit Court, from any judgment or order of sale made by any County Court respecting any property returned delinquent under the provisions of this act;" and the balance of the section refers to this Court, and not to the Circuit Court, in regulating the practice on such appeals. Although the language is somewhat obscure, when the entire section is considered we have no doubt that it was the design to give an appeal from such judgments alone to this Court, and to take it from the Circuit Court. This being so, there can be no power to compel the County Court to grant an appeal to the Circuit Court, and the writ must be refused.

It is urged that the act referred to is a special law. We are of the opinion that the law is general, as it applies to the collection of all municipal taxes of incorporated cities, towns, and villages in the State. Hence the objection that the title of the act does not sufficiently specify the objects of the law does not apply.

It is also objected that the 10th section of the act was not constitutionally adopted, because it was engrafted as an amendment, whilst the bill was being considered, and was not read on three several days in the House adopting it as an amendment. We are clearly of the opinion that the requirement does not apply to an amendment, and the objection cannot prevail.

The writ of mandamus is denied.

JOHN M. BRYANT et al. v. THE PEOPLE ex rel.—Appeal from Cook; opinion per curiam; filed Oct. 28, 1873.

This was a judgment for delinquent taxes, against the lands of several persons, rendered by the County Court of Cook County. They bring the record, and file it in this Court, and ask us to make an order on the Cook County Court to allow an appeal, and in the meantime to grant an injunction restraining a sale of the lands to satisfy the judgment against these lands.

If this is to be considered as an application for an order for a supersedeas, the reply is that the party has not, under the 10th section of the act of March 28, 1873 (Sess. Laws of 1873, p. 42) deposited the amount of the judgment for taxes. That is the condition upon which a supersedeas can alone be granted, in such a case, under that act.

In an application at the present term for a supersedeas, we held that whilst the Constitution secured to all persons the right to a writ of error, in all civil cases, where the judgment or decree is final, that the right to have such a writ of error made a supersedeas is not a constitutional right, and the Legislature may impose terms upon which it shall be granted. To have such a writ made a supersedeas is not required by the Constitution. We, in that case, refused to make the writ of error a supersedeas, and must refuse to make such an order in this case.

As to the application for an injunction, it is only necessary to add that it was held, in the case of Campbell v. Campbell (22 Ill., 664), that this Court has no jurisdiction to grant an original injunction in a case. That case is conclusive of this application.

Again, there is no bill filed in this case upon which an injunction could be issued. It was a proceeding under the statute in form at law and not in chancery. It would be unheard of in practice to grant an injunction in such a case without an appropriate bill, framed for the purpose. But, whilst the motion asks an injunction, it is in effect for a supersedeas under another name.

The motion is denied.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 30.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the following progress was made:

The People v. Carter B. Granger, Treasurer of the Township of Forest Home, Antrim County; further return ordered.

28—Edward H. Davis v. Frederick Bush and Thomas Patterson; argument concluded.

25—The Michigan Central Railroad Company v. John M. Coleman and Katy Coleman; partly argued.

There is a session this evening.

THE LAST RITES.

Funeral Exercises Over the Remains of the Late Judge William A. Porter.

The funeral exercises of the late Judge Porter took place yesterday morning at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of West Washington and Carpenter streets. Owing to some delay, the son of the late Judge was not able to arrive until half-past 10, and at that time the procession of the Bar, followed by the hearse, pall-bearers, and carriages, started towards the church. As they entered the church, the organ sounded a soft funeral dirge. After the singing of the chant, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place," and prayer and reading the Scriptures by Dr. Patterson, Dr. Kittredge delivered the discourse, but without limiting himself by any special text. He said they pause but a few moments that they may unite their hearts before God that this bereavement may be sanctified to their good. Death comes very often. He had yet to learn of an issue of the daily press that did not have some entry under the head "Deaths." Not only Judge Porter's brethren, but the entire city have been startled by the announcement of his decease. They have reason to praise God for the wonderful independence of character and integrity of the Judge, combined with an almost womanly tenderness for the feelings of others. Little did the hearers know the heart-life displayed to his nearest friends. Nor was the Bible on his table the only evidence of his Christianity. He had, years ago, erected a family altar, and this gives a silver lining to the dark cloud occasioned by his death. His forty-five years here were but an infancy; he was now but just begun to live. Some say, "How sudden," and others "How terrible." Oh, no! it is sudden glory to him who is prepared, without going through a vestibule of pain. If he could speak now it would not be of the case which last occupied his attention—not of the election, but of the King of Kings. He, standing now between the living and the dead, besought his hearers to seek Him, who only can save. It was grand to hear the words of praise and commendation yesterday, but far better will it be to hear the Father's voice, saying as He has said to him: "Well done My good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

After the benediction was pronounced, Dr. Kittredge remarked that some of the relations had but just arrived, and had not been given an opportunity to see the remains, and he therefore asked that the Bar and audience retire immediately on the pall-bearers conveying the body into the next room.

But a few outside of the immediate relations accompanied the family to the cemetery at Graceland, where the remains will be buried.

Smith and Johnson—How They Ran Rival Stage Lines.

In Utah Territory there were two rival stage lines, one run by a man named Smith, and another run by a man named Johnson. The competition was so great that at last both lines carried people for nothing, and gave them premiums besides. Smith offered free rides and a Barlow knife to each passenger. Johnson offered a boiled shirt. Smith saw that, and went one better by giving a pound of Bologna sausage with the shirt. Johnson adopted the sausage, and distributed gold-headed canes and copies of Watt's hymns. Smith rallied, and offered all of Johnson's premiums with a litter of pups and a bunch of tooth-picks to each man. But Johnson took all the travel by paying the old debts of each passenger and deeding him a cemetery lot. Smith turned the tide immediately in his direction by giving each fellow a pair of mules, a church pew, and 1,500 shares of stock in the Pacific Railroad. Then Johnson determined upon his master stroke. He went to Brigham Young and got a special dispensation, and then he offered to marry all the women who rode in his stages, to take all the men into partnership, and to give gum rings to all the babies. Smith was broken up, and had to sell out and abandon the business. Johnson now has 1,426 wives, 1,800 partners, and he is indebted to an India-rubber man for six bushels of gum rings. But he killed Smith, and he is now happy.—*Max Adeler.*

NEW YORK.

The Financial Feeling.

Vanderbilt Underbuilt—Jay Gould Vamoses.

Return to the Prescriptions of Peace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25, 1873.

The political news is wholly subordinate to financial movements, and hence I have left Washington for a couple of days to see how New York stands the stringency.

THE ASPECT

of the ruling monetary centre is that of a slow but enforced return on every hand to the prices and estimates which more nearly preceded the War. The price of rents already shows this recession and shrinkage, as must be the case when all the leading stocks in the country have depreciated. Houses for which $4,000 per annum were arrogantly demanded last year are offered, with slow responses, for $2,000. The great hotels hold out against hope for their staple of $4 and $5 a day; but the second-rate hotels are back to $2.50. Family board upon yet more favorable rates is solicited by inn-keepers. Clothing at prices startlingly low hangs in the bazaar-windows; and $20 a month is the figure for the keep of horses at grooming stables,—a reduction of 30 per cent. There is a notable falling off in public travel by rail and steam, showing that one of the most expensive items of modern outlay is reduced by the thrifty, and the large inns look somewhat depleted. I stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, the property of A. T. Stewart, and was told that the rent was at present only $30,000, whereas in 1870 it was rented to Dick Tweed for $75,000. Yet in the rates there is no corresponding and reasonable deduction. The objective point of all commercial society is expressed in "Down with $4.50 a day!" The way to return to it is by reduced rents.

While these changes were noticeable, and some depression appeared in the atmosphere, I did not yet see a man of any degree of experience who did not admit that, sudden as the shrinkage was, it was

BETTER TO HAVE COME.

Persons somewhat gravely interested in the matter of contraction spoke about as follows:

"Of course we could not live on stilts, as we were doing. Corrections of this kind are sometimes chastisements,—oftener the way to health. Watered values, arbitrary prices, extensive stocks carried on the shoulders of individuals or coteries, had to be readjusted to the proprieties of peace. In the long run it is the great and disproportionate fortunes which will retire from the public view, where they have long exercised a pernicious example. In Vanderbilt's troubles the "Bull" interest goes down in Wall street; in Gould's retirement a persistent and unscrupulous "Bear" passes out of view,—one whose attacks on values have been, in fact, Bull-movements modified by blackmail."

The inquiring mind of the people is shown in the great quantity of publications on every side ransacking the errors and excesses of the past eleven years in railroad stock and bond manipulations, civic and local debts, national expansion and expenditure, and the innumerable forms of folly on which a government enters when it ceases to deal with a citizen as a free agent and becomes "paternal." It is noticeable that, the more interfering a paternal government becomes, the less real authority it has, as Jay Gould shows by his repeated attacks on the currency, and Vanderbilt by resisting with his single arm the right of the Collector of Revenue to make him pay imposts. A government which "ought to do" this or that, and does it as the lobby pulls it to and fro, is merely being used, and of course cannot be respected. Probably two-thirds of the business of the United States is

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The mere posting of the army in some Territory is often an outright job gotten up between the contractors, Territorial officers, and Quartermasters. Thus, in the case of the Territory of Arizona, the Apaches are made to cost more than first-class hotel rates for every soul in the tribe the round year, and the Modoc war is by some charged to have been a job which cost both savage and Christian life. The night before I left Washington, a secret dinner was held at Willard's Hotel, attended by Meyer, Tabens, Gen. Babcock, and O'Sullivan. It was in the interests of the most remote and objectless job on which an Administration ever embarked, and which yet alienated from it tens of thousands of its electors: the resuscitation of the Santo Domingo lease. While the country is wrestling with financial disturbances which absorb all its citizens' patience, resources and prudence, the Santo Domingo school of jockeys is concentrating upon this old rejected scheme: the tropical Duluth.

TAXES

in the United States have been applied with such unflinchingness for the past seven years,—or since the end of the Rebellion, when we all added a Mansard roof and a bay window to our lodge, and were considerately improved by the neighboring caucus of politicians,—that few have noticed how the Federal taxation alone has advanced from 7 per cent to be nearly 30 cents on the dollar of increase of wealth. The object of political parties appears to have become the invention of taxes. Washington City is at this moment held up to public criticism as a place whose debt has been suddenly and prodigiously increased; but it can be shown that this hitherto neglected *Place du Carransel* has not yet a bonded debt of above $7,000,000, while Philadelphia, with no great improvements, is up in the 60's and 70's of debt. To pay taxes, which are concealed in all manner of ways, is one of the grievous burdens of modern life; and this does not seem to exert any influence over Yerkes, Phelps, and other Public Treasurers who rob the collections afterward.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

I attended the Stokes trial, at the Supreme Court Chambers, and saw that worldly-living criminal, scarcely the worse for wear, in the midst of a court-room notably orderly, and even respectable, barring, perhaps, a number of women who were present for the fascination which blood possesses. Not scrupulously dressed and a little grizzly-haggard, as if time made its involuntary impressions upon the superficial as well as the earnest man, Stokes is one of the happeners in of the period. He attended the Philadelphia High School, and studied Moral Science while my class was tugging with Wayland's Economy. Nothing made him happen in upon men like Fisk and Gould but a handsome face, which led him to be fast and forward, and require money all the time to meet his extravagant way of life. The loss of his wife, who left him to go abroad, wrote no wrinkle on his azure brow; for he lacked sensibilities, and grew old without cares. Fisk's gross nature and unfaithfulness placed the insinuating Stokes in the confidence of his mistress, and she pleaded the needs and deserts of this doubly false one upon their common dupe. When the scales fell from Jim Fisk's eyes, he crushed the boy whom he had somewhat befriended. Then followed law-breaking, resentment, and revenge. The mighty peddler died in the same square, and made as much mean commiseration, as Bill Poole seventeen years before; and probably the murderer, in this case as in that, is to be let go. Who that reads this tragedy over, and looks into the surroundings of the parties, would care to live in such a society? Fisk was scarcely dead before Jay Gould was seeking to appropriate the effects of his widow, and she had not the respect for her husband to abate such a corrupting and suborned prosecution as he might himself have waged if alive to do it. Heathen existences in the midst of a saturated civilization are the key to the entire crime, and its origin and finale will be found to be vulgarity and rapacity. Yet to such personalities was committed the most colossal of our great highways. In that purlieu of opera-bouffe and grand transportation, Drew and Vanderbilt, Gould and Sickles, Tweed and Stokes, were dramatis personæ. Perhaps, when this young gallant leaves the public gaze, the procession will have fully passed from the stage. Mr. Drew and Mr. Vanderbilt are monumentalized in theological institutes, whimsical as the connection may seem. Sickles is our free Ambassador to the Cabinet of Castelar. Tweed, caught in the lap of both Delilah and the Philistines, breathes away a reprobate old age. Mr. Gould concludes his career by winding up the New Jersey Southern Railway, as he burdened the Erie with debt; and the murderer in the dock is the sediment of this promiscuous association which truly depreciates the advantages and society of our century. If the world ever knew such people to be its most conspicuous illustrators, as it has probably done ever since it was a world, it is at any rate a world which preaches the worthlessness of the gross pursuit of money. Mr. Beecher has chosen this singular episode of time to praise the abstract, as well as the concrete, superiority of flush times. A clergy more in love with the example of Him who could not find lodgment with the foxes or the birds of the air may see equal reason to elucidate the advantages of contentment and manual toil as parts of the Christian economy. The boy who sits in the dock hearing perjurers defend him came up upon the example of Vanderbilt, and probably without the moral assistance of any pulpit-orator of his day. What is left of

VANDERBILT

to treasure, now that the impregnability of his stocks and scrips is gone? Merely the servile relict of the possessor of the works of other men: the stock-giant who deceived a generation into confidence, and fell of his own practices. The times took him in their toils, as they seek to do to all exceptional existences, and leveled him into the Republic again. His career will have an antiquarian dustiness before many days, and give curiosity to old newspaper-files; for he has done nothing out of which to make a book. The collapse of Lake-Shore by a fall of 40 per cent shows the gospel of shrinkage which speaketh better things than the learning of Plymouth pulpit.

As for

JAY GOULD,

he came into public notice with a countenance so marked that it invited Vanderbilt's censure, and went out of it with a character so well harmonized that even the pliant knees of admiration fail to say a word. An existenceless kind of mystery, with an instinct for money and no sense of reprobation, he twinkled his eye until the coin turned black and lost its warmth, and men despise money that it can produce such worshipers.

GATH.

THE STORM.

Its Ravages on Lake Michigan and at Milwaukee.

From the Milwaukee News, Oct. 30.

As was intimated in the *News* of yesterday morning, the storm that prevailed in this section during Tuesday forenoon was productive of great damage to shipping in various portions of the lake. The sufferings of the mariners who were overtaken by this terrible visitation of wind and snow were very severe, and such as none but those who have before encountered the violence of a winter storm could have borne. Vessels arriving at this port yesterday morning early were covered with snow and ice, while the rigging was white with frost and frozen spray. Very few of the crafts that made this port on yesterday sustained no damage. Those that escaped injury to the rigging and hull were unfortunate enough to lose large and valuable portions of their cargoes. As yet there has been but one disaster, with the sacrifice of life, reported, although it is surmised that others remain to be heard from.

The schooner Monitor encountered the storm near the Manitou Islands, and narrowly escaped foundering. The waves rolled over her in rapid succession, and so great was the volume of water on her decks that the bulwarks were cut away to free her. Her Captain reports that he was in company with a three-and-after at the lower end of the lake on Tuesday morning, when the storm was at its height, and that she suddenly disappeared beneath the waves. It is thought she is lost with all on board. Numerous other disasters are noted, but of less importance.

The Third Ward beach is still submerged in water, and the outlook is a dreary one indeed, to those who dwell in that section. During the storm there was not a particle of the beach visible, an occurrence never before known except in the year 1859. The bar is covered with small houses, while through the center of it run the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. At one time the giant waves rolled about the humble abodes of the dwellers on the beach in a manner peculiarly startling to their inmates. The track was torn up in one place, and badly damaged in others. Last evening a *News* reporter found the beach, for a distance of three blocks, entirely covered with water, which was unable to escape, owing to a large bank of sand that had been thrown up at the edge of the lake. Laborers were engaged in the task of digging trenches through an almost impenetrable hill of gravel, and their prospects of success were dubious. It is hoped they will be able to drain the great body of water into the lake, but the job will be greater than many had anticipated. The occupants of houses on the beach can reach them only by means of skiffs, and the situation to them is anything but cheerful.

At Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Express, Oct. 29.

A portion of the venerable building owned by the Grand Trunk Railway, and situated on River street, near the canal-slip, was blown down yesterday afternoon. The old structure—in which previously had been located the offices and freight rooms of the G. T. R. R.—was fortunately unoccupied, therefore no damage to life or property was sustained. The building covered an area of about 50 by 30 feet, and was comparatively valueless. That portion of the structure in which were the offices fell into the canal-slip.

The steamer International was obliged by the force of the storm to go down the river as far as the Canada Southern dock at Fort Erie. We are informed that the Grand Trunk Railway passengers were brought across on the ferry at the Lower Rock. The wind blew furiously down the river during the latter part of the afternoon.

The water in the river yesterday rose nearly two and a half feet above what it was last Monday. Then it dropped about a foot, and at 6 o'clock was at least three feet higher than Monday. The water last night was nearly on a level with Bird Island pier.

Branches of trees, we noticed, were in many instances made to bow to the weight of the snow. Along the street were strewn, last evening, a large number of large limbs broken off the shade trees, and blown hither and yon by the gale.

Altogether the storm was one of remarkable severity for this season of the year.

WATER IN NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think "B. W." is slightly in error in regard to the transfer of the Troy & Schenectady Railroad, as detailed in his communication published in your paper this morning. The Troy & Schenectady Railroad was constructed by the City of Troy in its corporate capacity, and was managed by the city, or committees appointed by the Common Council. The road and equipments, it was understood, cost about $1,600,000. Having no (mutual) connection with either the Hudson River Railroad or Albany & Schenectady Railroad,—the control of those roads being in the hands of the citizens of Albany, or they being run in the interest of that city, and against the City of Troy,—the Trojans found the Troy & Schenectady Railroad an elephant on their hands. The subjects of selling the road to the Hudson River Railroad, and, in making the transfer, secure a connection with that road, had been under discussion some time, and was finally consummated (not without strenuous opposition on the part of some of the citizens of Troy), —Edwin D. Morgan negotiating on the part (ostensibly) of the Hudson River Railroad, and Russell Sage (then representing the Eighth Ward in the Common Council of Troy) and Gen. George R. Davis (counsel for the Troy Committee) on the part of the City of Troy. The sale was finally consummated, the nominal consideration being, I think, $500,000, payable in five years, without interest. It has been supposed by some that Russell Sage was worth $100,000 more in the consolidated bonds or stocks immediately after the consolidation of the several roads than before the sale of the Troy & Schenectady Road, and that this was his first attempt at railroad-manipulation.

Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon, then a citizen of Troy, and a large property-holder, commenced legal proceedings to prevent the transfer of the road. As I write from recollection, I may not be strictly accurate; but the above is substantially correct, I think.

Mr. John A. Griswold had no part in the negotiations, unless, it may be, he was consulted in the interest of Troy as a large property-holder.

TROJAN.

Fatality in Monroe County, Ind.—A Disease Resembling Asiatic Cholera—Twelve Out of Fifteen Cases Resulting in Death.

A most distressing report comes to us through the Bloomington (Ind.) *Democrat*, announcing the prevalence of a disease in Polk township, Monroe County, which has all the appearance of cholera, and which is proving very fatal. A physician of Bloomington, who has been in attendance upon some of the cases reported, gives the following particulars: The locality in which it has been raging is on Allen's Creek, in the northwestern part of the township, about 13 miles from Bloomington. It first made its appearance about three weeks ago, a young lady by the name of Casey being the first person attacked. She lived about one hour after the attack.

The following are the fatal cases: Miss Casey, sick one hour; David Eads, sick two days; Mrs. Eads (mother of David), sick eight hours; Mrs. Scott (daughter of Mrs. Eads), sick eight hours; Nancy J. Eads, sick one hour; son of Nancy J. Eads, 4 years old, sick three hours; daughter of Nancy J. Eads, 2 years old, sick three hours; infant child of Mrs. Scott, sick four hours; Mrs. Eads (wife of Henry Eads), sick one day; three others, whose name Dr. B. did not know. Mrs. Nancy J. Eads was taken with the disease while on the way to the burying ground with the remains of two of her children and her mother, and died in one hour.

Out of fifteen cases reported, twelve have proven fatal. Physicians are at a loss to give any explanation for the disease, and all its symptoms are so similar to those of cholera that they have almost unanimously decided that it is this disease which has terribly afflicted the people of Polk Township.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Letters from President Orton of the Western Union Company.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:

The editorial in the Herald of Sunday, Oct. 19, headed "The Postal Telegraph," etc., contains certain erroneous statements, and is otherwise liable to convey erroneous impressions concerning the business of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which I ask permission to correct:

First—The average charge per message was 61 cents, as stated in the annual report, and not 64¼ cents, as given by the *Herald*. The explanation of the apparent discrepancy is found in the fact that the gross receipts of the Company include moneys derived from other sources than from tolls on messages.

Second—The statement that "the working expenses of the European lines, owned and operated by the Governments, average only 40 per cent of the gross receipts," is still more erroneous. The telegraph is operated at a loss by nearly every Government in Europe, and the aggregate loss is several millions per annum, which is paid by taxation. In no cases are expenses less than 80 per cent of the receipts. The average cost per message in Europe to the Governments which carry on the business is greater than the average charge of the companies doing the business in the United States.

Third—The statement that "it is admitted that the lines owned by the Western Union could be duplicated with the best English wire, the best instruments now in use, and the best poles, for $12,000,000," is erroneous so far as the admission of any competent authority is concerned. Such a statement would be grossly inaccurate by whomsoever made. The annual report, to which reference is made by the *Herald*, shows the acquisition of new property by the Western Union Company during the last seven years which cost over $13,000,000. The Western Union Company now own considerably more telegraph property than that for which the British Government has already paid over $40,000,000, gold, and an estimate of Sir Frank Ives Scudamore, now before me, states the probable cost of their telegraph property on the 1st of March, 1875, at more than $50,000,000, gold. They will not then have as great an extent of poles and wires as the Western Union now own.

Fourth—"The stock of the Western Union is" not "watered up to three and a half times the real value of the plant." It did contain some "water," but I have already shown that over $13,000,000 has been squeezed out in seven years, and when you recall the fact that thousands of miles of line have been acquired at a small fraction of the cost to the original owners, and that millions have been contributed by railway companies to secure connection and the extension of lines upon their roads, it will be seen that the present capital of the Company is not greatly in excess of, if it exceeds at all, the sum which was originally expended to produce the property.

Fifth—The Western Union has paid no dividends in several years. What difference does it make, then, whether its lines cost $10,000,000 or $40,000,000, so far as the cost of sending messages is concerned. "One-half the present rates" would not pay the cost for operators, messengers, stationery, and battery, to say nothing of maintenance, rents, and interest on capital.

Sixth—The increase of 16 per cent in the number of messages in 1873 over 1872 is erroneously attributed to reductions of the tariff. The only reduction made was "the abrogation of all rates over $2.50," and this did not take effect till Feb. 1, 1873, and was, therefore, in force but five months of the year which ended June 30, 1873. The other and greater reduction referred to went into effect July 1, 1873, the beginning of the present fiscal year.

Seventh—The new "square rates" are, with but few exceptions, the same as the former "special rates" established upon competing routes. The exceptions are between Boston and Washington and intermediate stations. The new rates are uniform for like distances in the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States.

Eighth—The *Herald* is, probably, correct in assuming that further reductions will not be made by the companies now doing the business for some time to come. The average message rate in the United States since July 1 is but 55 cents, which 5 to 6 cents below the average in Europe, where the cost of telegraph material and the wages of operators are 30 to 50 per cent less than here. More than a year ago France increased her rates 20 per cent on one class of messages, and 40 per cent on another, the latter increase being on rates which yielded over 60 per cent of her telegraph receipts; and yet the increase in the number of messages during the year succeeding this increase of rates was greater than during any one of several preceding years. It will not be claimed that the increase of rates caused the increase of messages, but this fact does not appear, viz.: that the natural growth of the business was not sensibly retarded by a considerable increase of rates.

Ninth—The phrase "the best English wire, the best instruments, and the best poles" is liable to be construed to mean that the poles, wire, and instruments of the European lines are superior in quality and working capacity to those of the Western Union. Such a construction would not accord with the facts. A very large majority of the poles used in the United States are superior to those in use in Europe. As to wire, the Western Union have been using of the "best English" 10,000 miles per annum for several years past. It is proper to say, however, that wire is now made by several parties in the United States of a quality equal to the best English, and the reasons why we use the latter at all are—(1) it is not always possible to procure domestic wire in sufficient quantities to supply our wants, and (2) we are generally able to buy English wire a little cheaper than American, notwithstanding the duty of about 60 per cent ad valorem. As regards instruments, those of American manufacturers are superior in efficiency to the more cumbersome and more expensive apparatus used abroad. Another fact is worthy of mention in this connection. American operators using American instruments perform much more telegraphic work in the same time on the lines in the United States than is performed by the same number of operators in Europe. The telegraph office in London employs more than three times as many clerks and operators as are employed by the Western Union Company in New York to handle the same number of messages daily.

The relations of the telegraph to the public are so important, and with the press are so intimate, as to justify the expectation that the press will not give currency to erroneous statements concerning the telegraph which may prejudice the latter in the public mind. The facts hereinbefore stated do not rest merely upon my assertion. They are completely established by the official reports of the governments by which the business is carried on abroad and of the companies conducting it in the United States, and to deny them in the face of the evidence which is now accessible would seem to imply an indisposition to do justice to the American telegraphic system, which cannot actuate the conductors of so successful a specimen of American enterprise as the New York *Herald*. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM ORTON.

The Congressional Excursion—Object of the Trip.

From the St. Louis Dispatch, Oct. 29.

The Congressional excursion party, last evening, returned from their late excursion to the Lone Star State, and are now comfortably quartered at the Planters'. The following gentlemen constitute the party:

The Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, Republican Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania; the Hon. John B. Storm, Democratic member from the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania; Judge Curtis, Republican member from the Erie District; the Hon. J. S. Smart, member-elect from the Troy District, New York; Col. B. Wilson, Democratic member from West Virginia; Gen. P. M. B. Young, Democrat, from Georgia; the Hon. Alexander White, Independent, from Alabama; Representatives Asa Hodges, Democratic, and S. W. Hardin, Independent, from Arkansas.

The party left St. Louis on Friday morning last, and proceeded as far South as Dallas, Texas. The intention was to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico and enjoy the hospitality of Galveston, but the prevalence of yellow fever caused the excursionists to change their programme. On the trip South, and returning, every opportunity was afforded them to obtain a fair idea of the vast mineral wealth of Missouri.

The chief object in view was to give the excursionists an opportunity to carefully view the rich country comprised in the Indian Territory. The unsurpassed richness of this forbidden land fairly amazed Congressmen, who unqualifiedly expressed themselves in favor of giving it a Territorial Government, thus opening it up to settlers. This action is deemed advisable, not only to make some practical use of this undeveloped country, but also in justice to neighboring States.

The excursion party was hospitably entertained at Denison, Sherman, and Dallas. The astonishment was universal at the vast extent of rich prairies passed over and the luxuriant cotton fields that dotted the line of travel. The Texans were greatly disappointed that the Congressmen did not extend their trip to Galveston, where they would have been received with regal hospitality.

The trip was a most enjoyable and instructive one throughout, and was unattended by misadventure in any shape.

From the Washington Republican, Oct. 28.

Among the jobs which are likely to be brought before the next Congress is the proposition looking to the creation of the Indian Territory. One or two railroad companies and a score of politicians are interested in it; also a highly virtuous paper called the St. Louis *Globe*, and its Washington correspondent. A number of Congressmen and others are now enjoying a free ride in connection with the scheme. It will bear watching.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The Money-Order System and the Panic—Plan of the Postal Savings Bank.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 28.

Gen. M. La Rue Harrison, Special Agent of the Money-Order Department of the Post-Office, has just completed an extensive tour of inspection through the West. In conversation to-day he made an interesting statement in regard to the workings of the money-order system during the recent panic.

He said that the result of his inquiries in the principal Western cities, including Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, showed that the use of the money-order system had increased from 25 to 40 per cent, since the beginning of the panic, and three-fifths or more of this increase was believed to be permanent.

This advance had come mainly from business men, who formerly conducted all their financial transactions through the banks, and were, to a great extent, ignorant of the workings of the money-order system, which they thought could be used for Government business only. So deep was this ignorance, in some cases, among men who would naturally be thought well informed, that a merchant in Cincinnati carried his money-order in his pocket for days, believing it to be a receipt, and complaining meanwhile that his correspondent had not received the money. This lack of knowledge was due, of course, to the indisposition of men to change their customary modes of doing business while the solvency of banks was unquestioned. When the safety of these institutions was imperiled, men sought a method of exchange in which they could place entire confidence, and the result was the increased development of the postal money-order system.

The orders paid in St. Louis rose to the amount of $21,000 in one day during the panic, and they now average $15,000 a day, while formerly the average was but $10,000. In Cincinnati, $10,000 a day is the average, against $6,000 formerly. In Chicago the number of orders rose from about 1,000 a day, amounting to from $14,000 to $18,000, to 2,000 a day, amounting to about $34,000.

Gen. Harrison said the information he had received led him to believe that a similar increase in the money-order business had taken place since the panic in all parts of the country. Out of this increased confidence in the system, had grown a general desire among business men that the limit of the amount to be transmitted in this manner should be increased from $50 to $500 between first-class offices. The limitation to offices of the first-class, as well as the present narrow limitation of the amount, is due to the fear that heavy drafts might be made on small country offices, rendering it necessary to keep large sums of money in them at great risk. The funds would in such cases be endangered both by the possible dishonesty of the Postmaster and by the insecurity of most village post-offices, in the event of an attempt at burglary. If the increase in the limit is confined to a list of first-class offices, say 200 in number, this danger will not exist, and the money-order system will, it is thought, almost exclusively control the exchange business of the country.

THE PROPOSED POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Gen. Harrison said that during the panic a large number of offices held back their surplus funds, instead of sending them to this city, from fear that the orders next day would exhaust their funds, the receipts not being equal to the emergency. At times, therefore, the New York Post-Office had a very small balance, but all demands had always been met. The confidence created by this promptness and safety of exchange through the Post-Office, under circumstances the most adverse, had caused great interest in the proposition of Postmaster-General Creswell for a postal savings bank. Gen. Harrison visited Canada last month to examine the workings of the similar institution in the Dominion, which is modeled after the English system. The Postmasters at Montreal and Toronto, who are virtually Assistant Postmaster-Generals, assured him that during a long series of years the system had proved highly satisfactory.

The plan of the Postmaster-General is for Congress to establish a national savings institution, of which all first and second-class money-order offices shall be branches. In these offices money can be deposited in sums of $5 and upwards, the depositors having the amounts regularly recorded in bank-books, and the Government paying a stipulated rate of interest, say 4 per cent, for the use of the money. This money will be transmitted to the nearest Assistant-Treasurer for deposit, to be used by the Treasury Department in the payment of the public debt and current expenses. In this way the poor man, like the bondholder, can become a creditor of the Government. The immense amount of money now hoarded in the country by persons who are afraid to deposit in savings banks, but would trust the Government, would then, it is said, be put into circulation; and it is also suggested that the Treasury would, like certain savings banks, eventually accumulate a large reserve fund from unclaimed deposits. The chief advantage which would accrue to the Government from the plan, as urged by its promoters, would be the circulation of money now idle, and the retention in this country of money which would otherwise be sent abroad. The bonds now held largely in Europe, on which the Government is paying 6 and 7 per cent interest, would, under this plan, be called in as soon as legally possible. The cost of maintaining the system, with the necessary increase of clerks and other extra expenses, is estimated at ¼ of 1 per cent on the deposits, the present cost of the money-order system being about 9-16 of 1 per cent.

The postal authorities have not yet determined whether it would be best to have one grand centre of the system, or, in consequence of the extent of the country, to have several important cities as the centres of districts.

It is thought that the greater number of depositors during the first year of such an institution would be natives of Great Britain, who have experienced the workings of a similar institution abroad.

The Postmaster-General intends to urge the project strongly before Congress this winter, and it is understood to be regarded with favor by the Treasury Department. President Grant's approval has already been publicly expressed.

Assassination and Suicide.

From the Two Republics (Mexico), Sept. 28.

During the first week of this month, a most unfortunate and tragical occurrence excited society in the City of Puebla. It was the result of one of those insane dreams called love and romance, and in the present case caused the death of two estimable persons. A young officer of the Federal army, of excellent social standing, had been engaged to a beautiful young lady of the best society in Puebla; before she would consent to the consummation of the contract, she required of her lover that he should leave the army and enter upon some other pursuit.

The father of the officer, a citizen of Guatemala, bought an hacienda near Cordoba, and settled the young man upon it; and, after having all things arranged, he visited Puebla, and claimed the hand of his affiance. She, in the meantime, had been wooed and won by another, to whom she was then also engaged. Upon the first visit of the first lover, she informed him that her heart had undergone a change; the passionate lover became frantic, and, upon leaving, told her that he would call the next day, and, if she persisted, he would kill himself in her presence. He called the next day, was persistently refused, in the presence of her mother; whereupon he drew a revolver and exclaimed that the love which was not for him should not be enjoyed by another, and fired at her heart, but she rose and received the ball in her abdomen; he then shot himself. The insane assassin died the same afternoon, and his victim closed her existence on the third day.

"Plon-Plon"—The Sobriquet of Napoleon Jerome Explained.

From a Paris Letter.

By the way, I should explain the meaning of the nickname Plon-Plon. You have seen those little leaden soldiers, which are so constructed that, being placed upon their feet, they prove top-heavy instantly, turn over and stand on their heads. French children style these playthings "Plon-Plon," that is, "made of lead," and you can understand how ridiculous such a nickname rendered the Prince, who, whenever he was started off upon any military mission, was inevitably recalled just in the nick of time to make it seem that he was running from possible danger. The French are keenly alive to the ridiculous, and they eagerly seized upon the opportunity offered for a laugh or sneer by the nickname of the Prince, and it became an accepted idea that he was a coward. This impression gained ground from the fact that when challenged by the Duke d'Aumale, some years since, to fight a duel, and having let it appear that he would meet the Duke, the Prince received the Imperial mandate to refrain, else there would be an immediate cutting off of the liberal pension which then enabled the Prince to revel in a very Capuan existence, spent among the leading members of the *demi-monde*.

TORTURE ON SHIPBOARD.

The "Sunrise" Case, at San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 24.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a stylish-looking buggy drove up to the United States Building, and Capt. Clarke, of the Sunrise, jumped out. He walked up the stairs, chatting gaily with a friend. At the same moment, a procession of six poor sailors, victims of his alleged cruelty, whose faces betokened the misery which hard usage and long confinement had forced upon them, toiled slowly up the stairs, in charge of a Deputy Sheriff. In one minute from the opening of the doors, the United States Circuit Court was formally opened, and Capt. Robert K. Clarke was smilingly listening to a recital of his famous exploits on the quarter-deck of the good ship Sunrise.

Peter Johnson, the man who was transformed almost into an idiot by cruel treatment, was conducted to the stand. He is a Dane, a tall, broad-shouldered man, and one who is evidently capable of much hard work. No ordinary labor or hard usage could have disabled that strong man. He came tottering up to the witness-stand, and stepped upon it with a very visible effort.

Col. Barnes directed his attention to the jury. "Peter," he said, talking very gently, as we would encourage a frightened child, "Peter, I want you to tell these gentlemen how much sleep you were allowed every twenty-four hours from the time you left New York until you arrived here."

Peter (very slowly and not too distinctly)—Some days they gave me four hours, sometimes six—never any more. They would call me up to do something in two hours after I had turned in. Only six hours, gentlemen, six hours. I asked the mate once to give me just two hours to mend my clothes. I told him I had nothing to wear, sir, and I didn't.

Col. Barnes—And what did he say?

Peter—He said, "No, you ——! You go to work." All day long I worked, and sometimes all night long making sennit. Once in a while they didn't make me work at night, and then I would try to steal a little sleep. I had no right to do it though. If I was not working I ought to have been walking the deck. They used to send me out on the fore-yard to look out, and keep me there for hours clinging on to the end. One night the mate sent me up and kept me there eight hours—from 12 o'clock till 8 in the morning. It began to rain and was very cold. I was freezing. I came down to get my coat and the boatswain told me I had better go up again, for if the mate saw me I would get h—. I went up again. At 8 o'clock I was called down and kept at work on the deck nearly all day.

Col. Barnes—Have you ever been beaten on the Sunrise?

Peter—Oh, yes; plenty, plenty. Every day the mate kicked me or knocked me down, or hit me with something. The Captain saw him do it. He must have seen it, for he was on deck nearly all the time. He took the nearest thing he could get to beat me with; ropes, belaying-pins, pieces of iron, and pieces of wood. One day, when he couldn't get anything else, he threw his knife at me. One time he struck me with a tar-bucket and blacked my eye, and another time he split my left eye with an iron strap-block.

Col. Barnes—Has the Captain ever struck you?

Peter—Oh, yes; he struck me three times. I don't remember any more. I had marks all over me from blows. One time he struck me because I didn't get the crotchet bowline clear just as he wanted it. He didn't strike very hard that time, though. Since I've been here I've had too much sleep, and I'm getting better since I left the ship. I've slept about seventeen hours every day. That's too much, you know. One night they stretched a tarpaulin in the lower channels, and made me get into it to catch flying-fish. The water came up to my waist. I was there four hours, and when I came up Frenchy was sent down.

At 2 o'clock the Court reassembled, and Nelson Martin was examined. He is a Norwegian, but speaks good English, and claims to be an able seaman. He said that at one time he was triced up for five hours to the main gallows for dropping a marline-spike from aloft. There was nobody hurt. The Captain asked, "Who did that?" I did," answered Martin. "Come down here!" shouted the Master. Martin came down and was at once triced up by the Captain's orders. Capt. Clarke then swung himself into his hammock, where he could gloat on the poor fellow's agony, and lay and watched him. Martin had complained once to the Captain about Harris' cruelty. As a reward for this he was knocked down and kicked by the mate that very night. Clarke was told of this, and his only answer was a brutal laugh. Martin saw Condiff when he went to the Captain to complain. Condiff said, "The mate has beaten me, sir?"

Col. Barnes—And what did the Captain say?

Martin—He said, "You —— ——! go back to your work."

Ernest Lejude, the Frenchman known to the public as Charles Bell, followed Martin on the stand. He answered questions through an interpreter, and told again the story of his wrongs. He was allowed little or no sleep, and, when doing the best he could, was knocked about like a dog. He said: "I can't remember how many times I have been punished. I was beaten nearly every day. One day the Captain told me to fill a bath-tub for his children to wash. I had been drawing water then for eight hours, and I asked the mate for a lighter bucket. I was all tired out. He knocked me down and began to kick me. Then the Captain ordered me to be triced up in irons, and I was hung up like a sheep to the gallows."

Col. Barnes—How long were you there?

Lejude—From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 4 in the morning.

An irrepressible murmur of indignation arose from the spectators, and the looks turned toward Capt. Clarke were as bitter as his own dark face.

Dennis Maloney, second mate of the Sunrise, having been duly sworn, Col. Barnes asked:

"Do you know Peter Johnson?"

Maloney—I know Dutch Peter.

Col. Barnes—How much sleep did he get out of twenty-four hours, coming from New York here?

Maloney—I should judge between five and six hours. Sometimes not more than three.

Col. Barnes—Did the Captain know that Johnson was limited to this amount of rest?

Maloney (scratching his head and pausing for a moment)—I think he did.

Col. Barnes—Have you not spoken to him about it?

Maloney—I have.

Col. Barnes—Repeat the conversation.

Maloney—I said to Capt. Clarke: "You will make a complete idiot of that Dutch ——." He said to me, "Make an idiot of him and be G—d——!" That's what Capt. Clarke said to me.

At this point the Court adjourned.

The "Three Brothers."

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 24.

The ship, said to be the largest merchant ship in the world, certainly the largest wooden ship—merchant—afloat, sails to-day from this harbor for a European port, having on board one of the largest cargoes of wheat that ever left this or any other port. Built by "Old" Vanderbilt, as a steamship, found too costly in consumption of coal ever to be made profitable, and then presented to the United States Government, fitted out for war purposes, sent to follow the Alabama, which she did at very safe distance; next sent to the Pacific, in company with the monitor Monadnock, she lay up in naval hospital, until Uncle Sam concluded to sell her, which he did. Since then she has been rebuilt, one might say, made as strong as wood and iron could well make her, changed into a sailing ship, named the Three Brothers, for her owners, Messrs. Howes, loaded with wheat, and is ready for sea; one of the handsomest ships that ever sat, like a black swan, in the water; one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture that ever floated on the billows. She will create a sensation wherever she may appear, not only because of her great size and length, but because of the beauty of her lines, her rig, and fixtures generally. She will spread some 14,000 yards of canvas, over 1,000 yards being in the mainsail—course—alone. Her mainmast is 99 feet, main-yard 100 feet, and all things about her in proportion. She is commanded by Capt. Cummings, lately of the Young America, and every Californian wishes her good luck, a short passage, speedy return, honor to her commander, fortune through her to her owners, and glory to the nation that claims her.

A DEPLORABLE CASUALTY.

A Northwestern Freight-Engine Accidentally Smashes Against a Disabled Passenger-Train.

Mr. John B. Watkins, Superintendent of the Iowa Division, Instantly Killed.

Miraculous Escape of All the Principal Officers of the Northwestern Railway.

A deplorable accident occurred on the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, early yesterday morning, resulting in the immediate death of the Company's Division Superintendent, Mr. John B. Watkins. On Monday evening last, Mr. Albert Keep, President; Col. J. H. Howe, General Treasurer; Mr. Marvin Hughitt, General Superintendent; Mr. E. H. Johnson, Chicago Manager, and Mr. W. H. Ferry, Director, started on a tour of inspection over the Galena and Iowa Divisions. At Clinton, Iowa, they were joined by Mr. Watkins. On Wednesday their special car was attached to the regular express train leaving Council Bluffs for Chicago at 3:15 p. m. When within four miles of Cedar Rapids, just before daylight yesterday morning, the engine became disabled, bringing the train to a stand-still on the main track between stations. A brakeman was immediately sent back with a red light to flag an approaching freight train. The freight engineer saw the signal, whistled down brakes, and reversed his engine, but the recent falls of snow and sleet had made the rails so slippery that the heavy train could not be stopped in time to avert a collision. Mr. Watkins had reached the front platform of the officers' car when it was struck by the freight engine. The concussion was so violent as to break off both the new Miller platforms of the car, and jam it tightly against the forward Pullman sleeping-car. In this fearful jam Mr. Watkins was caught and instantaneously killed. Strange to relate, although the powerful locomotive forced its way several feet into the officers' car, not one of the occupants was in any way injured, neither was any car in the train thrown from the track. As soon as another engine could be procured from Cedar Rapids, the train was started for Chicago, where it arrived yesterday afternoon about two hours late. Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent, remained at the wreck to expedite clearing the track.

The deceased officer was highly esteemed by the Company, in whose service he had been variously engaged for several years, as Train Dispatcher, Assistant Superintendent, and Superintendent. He had entire charge of the Iowa Division, comprising the line from Chicago to Council Bluffs, from Stanwood to Tipton, and from Clinton to Anamosa—a total of 430 miles. He leaves a widow and several children.

LATER.

Later information from the scene of disaster advises us that it occurred at the bottom of a tolerably heavy grade. One cylinder of the engine gave out some little time before, and, though it was powerful enough to haul the train down grade, it became stalled in the hollow. Immediately the engineer sounded the whistle, and the conductor sent a brakeman back with a red light. This man claims that he ran all the way, a long distance, until he met the advancing freight; but the grade was 58 feet to the mile, the track slippery as oil, and although he reversed his engine and had every brake set, the collision was inevitable. At this moment Mr. Watkins awoke, and looking out of the rear window and seeing the headlight of the coming locomotive, he turned and ran forward through the car, shouting, "Every one of you get out of this car." These were his last words; but they awoke all the sleeping officers. Mr. Johnson, Chief Engineer, instantly turned out of his berth and followed Mr. Watkins. Mr. Keep, President, came third, and in his efforts to reach the forward sleeping car received half a dozen or more slight bruises on his extremities. They are not serious, however, and only lame him a little. Mr. Hughitt, General Superintendent, in the confusion, turned round and went to the rear of the car. Their escape seems to have been miraculous. Had they all followed close upon Mr. Watkins each of the officers would doubtless have shared his fate. He was caught between the cars on the platform before he could jump, as he was intending to do. The splendid Miller platform on the officers' car saved their lives beyond any question. If they had remained in their berths, all of them would have been unharmed. Such was the counteracting power of the platforms that the disabled engine was not pushed forward an inch.

Mr. Watkins, we are informed, had, only three weeks ago, insured his life for $5,000, which amount the agent of the insurance company yesterday expressed his intention of having immediately paid to the bereaved family.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A few days since another distressing accident occurred on the Madison Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The draw-bridge over the Wisconsin River at Merrimac is attended by two men. After dark the whistle of a tug was heard by one of the bridge-tenders. Fearing lest he should be too late, the man rushed out of his house and ran toward his post. Meantime his associate at the other end of the bridge had already reached the turn-table and swung the bridge open, but neglected to hoist the cautionary signal. Seeing no warning, his unfortunate co-laborer hurried unthinkingly on, fell over the brink, and was killed. Had a train been coming the result would have been horrible to contemplate. No signal was displayed, and in the darkness an engineer could not have foreseen the danger. The deceased left a widow and half a dozen small children, and, to increase her troubles, the bereaved woman is on the eve of being delivered of another child. Immediately on hearing of the calamity, the Company bestowed a donation upon the almost destitute family. The negligence being that of a coemploye, the law exonerates all others from liability.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. H. H. Peshine, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Clinton Babbitt, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Joseph Gruss, of Virginia City, is at the Sherman.

A. Carryl, of Central City, Col., is at the Pacific.

George A. Drummond, of Montreal, is at the Pacific.

James Frazer, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

A. L. Bruce, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

Simon Eiseman, of Yankton, D. T., is at the Sherman.

H. H. Harris and family, of New Orleans, are at the Pacific.

Dr. H. L. Hoffman, of Washington, D. C., is at the Pacific.

John P. Smith, agent of the "Vokes Family," is at the Pacific.

Mr. A. N. Towne, General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, is in town.

The Hon. Judge Murphy, Mayor of Davenport, is stopping at Conley's St. Charles Hotel.

Prof. Joseph Faber, inventor of the "talking-machine," from Weines, Germany, is at the Sherman.

Dr. Ward, the very efficient Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners, returned yesterday from an extended visit in Minnesota.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: Charles Cullin, West Troy, N. Y.; Charles Q. Osborn, Cincinnati; C. O. Upton, Rockford; G. W. Crop, Neoga; H. A. Snowden, New York; U. H. Peak and wife, Green Bay; C. F. Briggs, Manhattan, Kan.; C. E. Henderson, Paxton; W. S. Granden, R. A. Halderman, Cincinnati.

Capt. Gund, of the North Side police force, was, yesterday evening, presented with a fine 24-foot silk American ensign, costing over $100. The flag was intended as a token of the esteem in which the police force of the Twelfth Precinct is held by the citizens thereabouts. The presentation took place in the hall of the new station on Chicago avenue, Mr. William Cole presiding. The presentation speech was made by Mr. John Mason, who referred in warm terms to the high state of efficiency of the force of that precinct, and the harmony existing between the citizens and the policemen. Capt. Gund made a few appropriate remarks in reply, and also Sergt. Hathaway. The flag is a remarkably fine one, and reflects great credit upon the donors. The proper permission to receive the present had already been granted by the Board of Police.

BY TELEGRAPH.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 30.—The officers and several Directors of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, accompanied by Gen. Hunter and Mr. Brauner, of St. Louis, and a party of English capitalists, left by special train this morning for a tour of inspection over the line of the road.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 30.—Orrin Skinner, a rising young lawyer of New York, was married this evening to Miss Emma Browning, daughter of the Hon. O. H. Browning, of this city. The ceremony took place at the family residence, and was followed by a reception, at which all the elite of the city and a number of guests from abroad were present.

IN GENERAL.

Pat Ragland, the Secretary of the State of Alabama, died last week.

Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., will to-morrow take charge of the Insurance Department of Missouri.

The Rev. Dr. Quint, of New Bedford, Mass., has received a call to a Congregational church in Philadelphia.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday from Europe in the American steamship Ohio.

Judge Isaac Atwater, of Minneapolis, an old and influential Democrat, well known throughout the State, has formally united with the Republicans.—*Winona Republican.*

Victor Emanuel, while in Berlin, was extremely generous to Prussian officials. Besides the presents to higher ones, he distributed among the small officials 150 gold watches.

Denmark's monarch is now traveling in Southern Europe under the title of Count Falster. He is attended by a suite of twelve persons, and is permitted to amuse and instruct himself precisely as other travelers are.

There is an Indian in Washington from Montana, by the name of "The-Boy-Who-Grabs." He is looking after "The-Congressman-Who-Grab." He wants to learn something about the grabbing business.—*South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.*

Mr. Russell Gurney, who has made himself so favorably known in this country, in connection with the negotiations growing out of the Geneva arbitration, has refused a Peerage, but will accept a baronetcy, and remain in the House of Commons, the real seat of power in Great Britain.

The Rev. John Franklin Spaulding, of Erie, Penn., who has been elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado, was born in Maine, graduated at Bowdoin College, and the General Theological Seminary, New York; has been for the past ten years Rector of St. Paul's Church in Erie, and is now 42 years of age.

The death of Mme. Felix, the mother of the tragedienne (Mlle. Rachel), has been announced. Three of her children died before her, namely: Rachel, Rebecca, and Raphael, and three others survive her, namely: Sarah, Lea, and Dinah. It was a son of Rachel who had charge of the ship which conveyed M. Rochefort to New Caledonia.

George William Curtis is not ordinarily a fretful porcupine, but his quill has risen at last. He is sticking his pricks into the Government exactly as if he were a Liberal Republican, and had nominated Horace Greeley at the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Curtis is one of those honest and long-suffering men who, when finally goaded, lose their mildness and strike home. His cup of patience has now spilt itself.—*Tilton's Golden Age.*

Judge Neilson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has put an end to the suspense of Mrs. Wade and her legal adviser, by deciding that the death of Martin Kalbfleisch (ex-Mayor) concluded her proceedings against him. The point of the decision is that a promise of marriage is a civil contract, and there being no actual injury of person on the part of the plaintiff, her suit cannot follow the survival, by his estate, of the deceased defendant.

The property of ex-Senator S. C. Pomeroy in Atchison, Kan., of which the Senator formerly owned a considerable amount, has been attached at the instance of one E. A. Smith, who brings suit for $14,700, which he claims to be due from Pomeroy. Inasmuch as E. A. Smith was one of the proprietors of the Tefft House, at Topeka, where the honorable Senator dwelt and entertained his friends during the Senatorial contest, it is inferred that the claim is for election expenses.—*St. Joseph Herald.*

Before the last election in Canada, and subsequent to the repudiation of McMullen by the Government, Jay Cooke received on a visit at his mansion on the Clifton Hills, near Philadelphia—by a concurrence with subsequent events which appears highly suggestive—no less a person than the member for Shefford, Mr. Huntington! Mr. Jay Cooke is known to have parted with his guest highly impressed with that person's influence in the politics of Canada. This knowledge may, we think, be carried to what must be held fairly, in political evidence, the conclusion that the visit was employed by the host in furtherance of his attempt to save himself from impending bankruptcy, by throwing the burden of his unfinished work upon the Treasury of Canada.—*Ottawa (Canada) Times.*

"THE LATEST AMERICAN ABROAD."

PORTSMOUTH, Bay Co., Mich., Oct. 28, 1873.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I notice in your issue of Oct. 24 an article, headed "The Latest American Abroad,"—Edward Beatty, alias Col. William Hulburt, U. S. A., alias Maj. Edward Beatty, English Army," giving an account of his exploits in swindling quite a number of petty sovereigns on the Continent of Europe.

This same fellow visited Albany, N. Y., in the spring of 1867, as Maj. Edward Beatty, late English Army, and brought letters and testimonials from St. Louis, Mo., where he had been giving instruction in fencing. He became acquainted with quite a number of prominent military gentlemen of the Capital City, and, through their aid, succeeded in starting a class in fencing. I was a member of the same, and must confess that he gave good instruction, and was a perfect master of the sword. He flourished a few months, and, after borrowing some considerable amount from his pupils, left the city, leaving a legacy of debts for his Albany friends to settle. Col. Bradley Martin, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, who did the most to help him in starting his class, paid his bills among the tradesmen to the amount of $600, and others who were taken in came down in proportion. CORNELL, '71.

THE BAZAAR PRACTICALLY POSTPONED.

Messrs. N. Matson & Co., West & Co., Ira P. Bowen, James A. Smith & Co., Keen, Cooke & Co., Giles Bros.:

GENTLEMEN: Your proposition to the Young Men's Christian Association that if we will "postpone the Bazaar of the Nations until after the holiday season, you would withdraw your opposition to it in every respect, and give us your hearty support at any future time we can arrange to have the same," has been considered. We desire that whatever we may do in any direction shall promote the interests of the business-men of Chicago; in fact, our members are nearly all business-men; our interests are identical, and we look to them for support and co-operation. We shall, therefore, accept your proposition, if we can possibly make such arrangements with the Boston Y. M. C. A. as will secure this result. Yours, truly, T. W. HARVEY,
President Y. M. C. A.

Special Notice to the Public.

In reply to the many inquiries from Chicago, asking if N. T. Curth, of No. 519 Wabash avenue, is agent for or has Bethesda Water for sale, I say, emphatically, *No.* The manifold complaints made consequent upon unscrupulous parties seeking to sell spurious water for Bethesda, prompts me to publish this caution for the benefit of the public; and in justice to my interests, I would further add that I will supply all orders until further notice direct from the Springs. Send for circulars. RICHARD DUNBAR,
Director and General Manager Bethesda Mineral Springs, Waukesha, Wis.
For sale on draught and by the gallon at A. C. Vanderburgh & Co.'s Drug Store, Tribune Building.

The Improved Davis Sewing Machine.

The most attractive feature of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition is the display of machines and work by the Davis Sewing Machine Company. Large crowds are constantly in attendance to witness the practical working of the simple and beautiful device for feeding the goods, called the vertical feed-bar, which is peculiar to this machine. The Davis challenges any other machine to produce the same range of work, and do it as handily and well.

The Artists.

The elegant fresco work upon the ceiling of Matson & Co.'s store, corner Monroe and State streets, is the work of the experienced Italian artists, Messrs. V. G. Sciepcevich & Co., portrait and fresco painters, of No. 99 Madison street. Though not yet completed, this work shows the perfection of touch and finish only seen in the work of talented and experienced artists, and can be surpassed by none in this city.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Large Number of People From Adjoining Towns at the Big Show Yesterday—A Touching Appeal from the Sewing-Machine Ladies.

About 10,000 people visited the big show yesterday, the excursionists who came in to town via the Great Western, Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Northwestern Railroads, making up a good half of the number. The show itself remains in statu quo, and meets the unqualified and freely-expressed admiration of all. The big wheel on the west side, round which turns the iron cable transferring the power from the eastern shafting, broke down on Wednesday evening and bent its shaft so that for some little time, the machinery dependent upon it for motive power will have to lie in idleness. This will give

THE SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS

a chance to warm up with a little healthy tread-mill exercise, they having suffered from cold of late, as will appear from the following petition got up by them yesterday:

To the Managers of the Exposition:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, having decided that, if the present system of martyrizing the Exposition sewing-machine operators by freezing them at their posts (like modern Casabiancas under an opposite treatment) is not abolished ere the close of another week the population of Chicago will be materially reduced by the sudden exit of that display of art and beauty to the much quoted bourne whence, tradition says, "no traveler returns" (where we hope to find a better clime—minus Expositions), hereby pray that a stove may be located in our vicinage, not only to enable us to flirt with the policemen and eat our molasses candy in more comfort, but also that we may the better perform our duty to employers.

Signed by EMMA L. CARPENTER,
CARRIE D. BLUME,
KATE HEFFERMAN,

and nineteen other sewing-machinistesses.

The petition was referred to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, who issue the following order:

Respectfully referred to Mr. Osgood, Assistant Superintendent of the building, with recommendation that the prayer of the beautiful petitioners be granted at once.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST

yesterday, not down in the catalogues, was a little Apache Indian lad, who was accompanied in his meanderings by a small white lad, who vended his companion's photograph at 25 cents apiece. The little Apache kept, notwithstanding the many notices to the contrary, fingering every object which excited his interest, but he became more careful after having indulged with a flirtation with the brightly-polished handles of a galvanic battery. The way the young redskin swore under the infliction shows that at least one of the tribes has made considerable progress in cultivating the requirements of a high civilization.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

The following is the musical programme prepared for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"The Siege"....Parlow
2. Overture—"Martha"....Flotow
3. Fantaisie—German airs....Hermann
4. Potpourri from "La Vie Parisienne"....Offenbach
5. Polka bravura....Bilse
6. Selection from "Indra"....Flotow
7. Overture—"Chanfleuri"....Offenbach
8. Potpourri from "La Gitana"....Balfe
9. Galop—"Tritonen"....Labitzky

EVENING.

1. March—"En Avant"....Gung'l
2. Selection from "66"....Offenbach
3. Overture—"Crown Diamonds"....Auber
4. Potpourri from "Traviata"....Verdi
5. Waltzes—"Artists' Life"....Strauss
6. Comic fantaisie....Beyer
7. Selection of Irish airs....Heinecke
8. Overture—"God and Bayadere"....Auber
9. Galop—"Here and There"....Faust

CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.

An Additional List of Railroads which are Reducing Wages and Otherwise Taking in Sail.

The reporters of the other two morning dailies of this city were busy yesterday interviewing the different railway managers in regard to the reduction of wages on the 1st of next month, as published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday. They have undoubtedly found out that the report is correct, and that they have again, as usual, been scooped on an important news item.

The managers of the roads from whom no information could be gained on Wednesday, yesterday communicated the following: The Alton & St. Louis Company has reduced the wages of its clerks 8 per cent; mechanics 8 per cent on wages and 10 per cent on time. The wages of engineers and conductors have not been reduced, as this company has a holy horror of incompetent conductors and engineers. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company has made no reduction, as the wages of its employes are already below the minimum. On the Chicago & Paducah and Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, the wages of trackmen have been reduced from $1.40 to $1.25 per day. The Toledo, Wabash & Western, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads have also reduced the wages of their employes 10 per cent. Railroad men say that unless business improves soon on their lines they will be compelled to make still further reductions in their expenses.

It is rumored that the St. Louis roads, in addition to the reduction in wages of 10 per cent made on the 15th of this month, intend to reduce their expenses still further by deducting an additional 5 per cent from all their employes' salaries.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe will visit the Exposition this afternoon.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Finance is called to-day at 11 o'clock in the Mayor's office.

A communion service will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning; preparatory lecture this evening.

The ladies of Trinity Church continue their excellent lunches at No. 172 Madison street, and are receiving, as they deserve, a liberal patronage.

The Methodist Union lunches for the benefit of the Halsted Street Mission Church still draw large numbers of hungry folks at No. 81 Madison street.

William Hatch, a North Side saloon-keeper, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday for selling liquor without paying the special tax. He was held for trial, under bonds of $500.

The French class of the Chicago Christian Union will meet in the class-room this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The vocal music class will meet in the hall at the same time.

The case of the captured prize-fighters came up before Justice Vant Woud yesterday, but was continued until next Saturday, because of the unavoidable absence of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Hattie Allen, the young woman who "beat" the farmer from DuQuoin County out of $1,000 some time since, was yesterday examined before Justice Boyden, and bound over for trial at the Criminal Court, in bonds of $2,000.

There will be public services preparatory to the celebration of the Lord's Supper at the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. A. E. Kittredge, will preach. All are invited.

The next regular meeting of the Chicago Philosophical Society takes place to-morrow evening in the Methodist Church Block at 8 o'clock. Prof. Woodyatt will deliver an essay upon "Light." The public are invited; admission free.

George Paxton is another of those wretches who have no place to sleep in, and prefer getting a precarious living by stealing than doing honest work. He will have steady employment for the next half year, very kindly furnished at the Bridewell by Justice Banyon.

A meeting of ladies interested in the work and needs of the Chicago Christian Union will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, at the Union Rooms, No. 114 Madison street. Well-known speakers will address the meeting, to which all ladies desirous of aiding the Union are invited.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Patrick Morrison, who died suddenly at the lock-up of the Union-Street Station on Wednesday evening. The jury rendered a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, induced by the excessive use of liquor.

About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered under the floor on the east side of the Exposition building. The firemen who have been loafing about the mammoth structure since it was thrown open to the public were made almost glad by the discovery. They jumped at the little flicker of flame that curled up from between the boards, and in a few minutes, with the aid of the Babcock engine, the fire was put out. It could not be ascertained how it originated, but it probably had its origin from an overheated steam-pipe.

Benjamin Walsh is unfortunate enough to have windows in his house. And, moreover, he is so unfortunate as to have Miles Sullivan for a visitor; but, if he hadn't owned the windows, there would have been none for Miles to break, and Banyon would not have been unfortunately obliged to fine Miles $25 and costs for smashing the windows belonging to Walsh.

Aurora Hall, on Milwaukee avenue, is used for a German theatre. This is all right, but it is contrary to law to run such an establishment without a license, and this is exactly what the keepers of the show do, and, moreover, they say they will not get any. To remind them that such a thing was necessary, Banyon levied on them a fine of $50.

William O'Rourke is one of the Hugby Reed kind of hackmen. In other words, he is a loafer. Two women hired this fellow to take them to a West Side hotel. Instead of doing this, he took them to Polk street, and tried to get into the hack with them. Officer Hardin heard the women scream, and went to their aid and arrested O'Rourke. Banyon yesterday fined the rascal $25 and costs.

Edwin Walker is a stone-mason and a contractor. Last year he paid $75 fine for obstructing Harrison street, and yesterday Banyon fined him $100 for the same offense. If Walker only pays these fines once a year it is cheap rent, but we understand the authorities propose to follow it up by getting a warrant for him immediately if he does not vacate the city property.

At the meeting of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons last evening, a lengthy discussion was held upon prevailing diseases. Many cases of diseases of bowels now prevailing were largely attributable to the basin water now supplied the city. The members advised the use of strained and boiled water for drinking purposes.

The Christian Union Lyceum, at its regular meeting last Wednesday, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, S. P. Harland; Vice-President, Ira Welsh; Recording Secretary, H. H. Anderson; Corresponding Secretary, F. P. Fisher; Treasurer, Edward Hall; Literary Committee, Daniel Stoner, Edward Hanesy, and William T. Coles.

A complaint was made before United States Commissioner Hoyne Yesterday, by Gustave Clemmens, Esq., the Government Pension Agent, charging F. F. Adams, an Attorney, with charging and collecting illegal fees for obtaining pensions. There was no evidence given, Mr. Adams being held for further examination, under bonds of $1,000.

There is a spirited contest going on over the gold-headed cane at St. Bridget's Fair. It is difficult to tell who will be the successful competitor, though up to last night O'Hara was some distance ahead of Gage, and Colvin had a small majority over Bond. The polls will close at 12 o'clock to-morrow night.

The Public Library has received copies of the following English periodicals which will be taken regularly hereafter: *The Tablet*, the *Spectator*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Young Men of Great Britain*, the *Gardener's Magazine*, the *Economist*, the *Lancet*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, *Land and Water*, the *Young Gentleman's Magazine*, *St. Paul's*, and *St. James'*.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, but beyond auditing some bills, transacted no business of any consequence. They will not attend to any important business before election, though they will be about the office as usual to take cognizance of anything which may turn up unexpectedly.

Simon Coffin, the gentleman who was held for further examination by Justice Kaufman, in bonds of $20,000, on the charge of forgery, was discharged by the same Court yesterday morning, Darwin Ingraham, the complainant, failing to appear. Coffin claims that he was falsely imprisoned, and promises Ingraham a hot time of it.

The Coroner was summoned yesterday to No. 12 English street to hold an inquest on the body of a man named James Cotterell, who died suddenly yesterday morning. Dr. Emmons made a post-mortem examination of the body, and from his evidence the jury were induced to believe that the deceased had come to his end from the excessive use of liquor.

The work at the crib is now in a state to commence the drift south from the new shaft. The "logging," as the roofing of the drift is called, will be made of iron instead of wood, and will be put through the side of the shaft a little way above the "eye." As soon as the bad spot close to the shaft is passed the work will progress with much less difficulty. The effect of any accident would be so serious that the utmost caution is observed, even at the expense of a little time.

Mr. E. M. Boring, Secretary of the Home of the Friendless, wrote yesterday to Mr. A. D. Langstaff, President of the Howard Association of Memphis, offering to provide homes for as many of the children of Memphis as had been made orphans by the yellow fever. If there should be any such needing homes, the Home will give them temporary shelter until they can be placed in families where they will be loved and cared for.

A serious accident occurred at the Commercial Hotel yesterday about noon. Mr. A. D. Allen, of Coloma, Mich., in descending the stairs that lead to the office from the dining-room, slipped and fell headlong to the office floor. He was picked up insensible and carried to his room. Dr. Hyde was called to attend him. A cut about an inch in length was found upon the left side of his forehead, under which was a slight fracture. M. Allen's injuries are not thought to be serious.

Ever since the reopening of St. James' Church, in April, 1872, the congregation have worshiped in the vestibule of the old building, while the rest of the structure has been in process of reconstruction. These quarters have been for a long time altogether too limited for the accommodation of the congregation who have gradually returned to their former homes as the rebuilding of the North Side has progressed. The accident to the roof of the church prevented the occupancy of the basement, as was hoped, in September. Next Sunday, however, the larger portion of the basement will be occupied for the first time. This new place of worship will accommodate more than twice as many as the present chapel, and will therefore be able to answer much better the demands of the church.

At half-past 12 yesterday morning, ex-Fire Marshal Williams, and Officer James Conney, of Hamblin's police force, accepted an invitation from Patrick Walsh to come into his saloon, located at No. 197 West Lake street, and drink. Patrick went back on his generosity after the men entered the place, and ordered the police officer out, as if he had some private business with Williams. The officer resented the affront by turning the bull-eye of his lamp full upon Walsh's face, whereupon the latter drew a revolver and shot the officer in the right knee. One of Washburn's men happening along soon after, Hamblin's man was removed to his home at No. 72 West Lake street, and Walsh was arrested and locked up at the Union Street Police Station.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock a man named John Ganley was found in an insensible condition in the rear of a saloon, located under Healy's Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue. Dr. Bidwell was called, and it was found that the man's neck was dislocated. He was last seen in the saloon about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. He was then very much intoxicated, and was refused a drink of whisky. He then passed out of a door that led to a flight of stairs, down which it is supposed he fell. Ganley was removed to the County Hospital by a police officer, where he died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from excessive drinking.

There was a fashion inaugurated the past summer among ladies of carrying a small satchel or an umbrella suspended from a belt that encircled their waists by the use of slender chains. Now, chains have long been the synonym of strength; but Chicago has a class of thieves who break these chains with little difficulty, and make away with anything that is secured by them. An instance of this kind occurred yesterday. A Mrs. Grumby, of No. 25 St. John's place, was passing the corner of Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, when a boy, apparently about 13 years of age, grabbed the satchel that was suspended from her belt, snapped the chain, and ran away. The lady pursued him, but was unable to enlist anybody in her aid, so the boy escaped. The satchel contained a pocketbook, in which were $8, and a gold knife, besides other articles of value. The thief was not caught. The occurrence should warn ladies that the pocket is the only safe place in which to keep their money.

Emmett Culbreth called at our office last evening and requested a correction to be made relative to the article which appeared in Thursday's issue of THE TRIBUNE. He admits being arrested on a warrant sworn out by Bishop & Barnes, but states at the time he gave the check he had deposited in bank a draft for collection, which would more than cover the amount of the check. The draft, however, was not credited to his account, and the check was returned. The firm immediately swore out a warrant, and he, hearing that a warrant was out for him, left this city for the East. He wrote them from Pittsburgh the nature of the case, and stated as soon as he arrived in Chicago he would call to settle matters. The opportunity, however, was not allowed him. In regard to obtaining money on worthless checks, he strongly denies it. He admits the gambling charge.

Some two months ago the opposition line of stages running on Wabash avenue was withdrawn. Shortly after the remaining line shortened the rout with a portion of their stages, but doubled their single fare on all. It was promised at the time that one of the routes should be extended further south on a newly-laid pavement. This has not been done, the line running but an occasional stage on the extended route morning and evening, and refusing to do so at the inclination of the drivers or starters. The matter is a legitimate cause of complaint for those who live in the southern part of the city, since the managers have failed to keep their promise to extend their line, on the faith of which the public did not complain at the increased rates. We should think, in the present state of mind of the South Side people, that it would be a favorable opportunity to start another line of stages on Wabash avenue.

A number of gentlemen, among whom were Senator Logan, Congressman Ward, M. Talcott, Isaac Crosby, G. W. Higgins, Judge J. C. Dunbar, Geo. Rounds, H. L. Hill, F. D. Gray, E. L. Jillett, E. P. Farrington, J. L. Buchanan, S. D. Kimbark, D. C. Cleaver, H. E. Sawyer, and Dr. Ben. Miller, visited the Swansea Smelting Works, on Jefferson street, for the purpose of seeing $10,000 worth of silver drained from a crucible, where it had undergone the last process of refining, into the pig-moulds. The feat was happily accomplished, much to the satisfaction of Dr. H. Schaffer, Superintendent of the works, and of the visitors present. The feat being accomplished, the visitors were shown round the works, from the blast-furnace, where the various kinds of ores are promiscuously melted down together, to the room in which the most precious of metals is worked into bars ready for the mint, or for the tools of the working jeweler. They were all, apparently, very much pleased with their visit, and expressed themselves accordingly.

The new Baptist interest, as it is called, held a meeting yesterday evening in the lecture-room of the United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Paulina and Monroe streets. There were about eighty persons present, the majority of them being women, but all of them evidently warmly interested in the subject under consideration. Mr. Lovell acted as Chairman. The Committee on Organization submitted a report recommending the organization of a new church, to be called the Ashland Avenue Church, and to take in the territory south of Madison street and west of Ashland avenue, the constituent members to consist of those who recently obtained letters of dismission from the Union Park Church, and of those Baptists who might hereafter obtain similar letters from the churches with which they are now connected. It was also recommended that the church adopt what is known as the New Hampshire Confession of Faith, and the Church Covenant contained in the Manual of the Fifth Church of Philadelphia. The report was agreed to without any dissent, and with very little discussion, after which Deacons and a Church Clerk were chosen. The selection of a site for a church building, etc., will be acted on hereafter.

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

The Swearing-in of Prof. Reinkens as Prussian Catholic Bishop.

London Telegraph, Oct. 16.

In view of the great public interest which has been excited by the correspondence between the Pope and the German Emperor, it may be interesting to give translations of the exact text of the extremely important documents and speeches connected with the recent ceremony of swearing in Prof. Reinkens as Prussian Catholic Bishop. In forwarding these documents, our special correspondent at Berlin writes that the excitement which has been aroused in Catholic circles by the whole episode is simply indescribable. The form of oath administered to the new Bishop was as follows:

"I, Joseph Hubert Reinkens, swear an oath to Almighty and Omniscient God, upon the Holy Evangelists, that I, having been raised to the dignity of a Catholic Bishop, will be subject, faithful, obedient, and devoted to His Royal Majesty William of Prussia, and to the legitimate successor in Government of His Most High Majesty, according to my ability, avoid injury and prejudice to them, will conscientiously observe the laws of the land, will particularly endeavor to achieve that a feeling of awe and fidelity toward the King, of love for the fatherland, of deference to the laws, and all those virtues which denote the good subject in the Christian, shall be carefully fostered in the minds of the clergy and communities entrusted to my episcopal direction; and I will not tolerate that my subordinate clergy shall teach and act in a sense opposed to the above. More especially I vow that I will not entertain any association or connection, be it within or without the kingdom, which may be prejudicial to public safety; and, should I become aware that propositions shall be made anywhere which may result in injury to the State, that I will signify the same to His Royal Majesty. I promise to fulfill all this the more irrefragably in that I am persuaded that my episcopal office obliges me to nothing which can be opposed to the oath of loyalty and fidelity to His Royal Majesty, or to that of obedience to the law of the land. All this I swear, so help me God and this Holy Evangelism!"

The patent of recognition, signed by the King and handed by Dr. Falk to the Bishop after he had taken the foregoing oath, reads thus:

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, etc., etc., give to know, and make hereby known, that we herewith, in virtue of the Episcopal election held in Cologne on the 4th of June, 1873, and of the consecration to the Catholic Episcopate, performed by the Bishop of Deventer, in Rotterdam, on the 11th of August, 1873, do recognize the Ordinary Professor in the Catholic Theological Faculty of Breslau University, Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, as Catholic Bishop; and, accordingly, we command our Upper Presidents, Presidents, and Provincial Colleges, as well as each and every of our vassals and subjects, of whatsoever name, position, dignity, or condition, herewith, graciously and earnestly, that they shall recognize and respect the said Joseph Hubert Reinkens as Catholic Bishop, and let the same possess, have, and enjoy, fully and without question by anybody, all that which may be dependent upon his office, may belong thereto, or may be exacted in virtue thereof, in the way of honors and dignity, profits and other advantages, on penalty of our royal displeasure and heavy inevitable reprehension; without prejudice, however, to all that belongs to us and to our royal and territorial princely privileges.

"In witness whereof we have completed this present patent of recognition with our most exalted signature, and have caused it to be sealed with our royal signet. Thus given.

"BERLIN, Sept. 19, 1873. WILHELM."

The Bishop, in answer to Dr. Falk's address, observed *inter alia*:

"This oath is in no way a trammel to my actions, for it only promises what I feel myself joyfully free to fulfill. It is also a joy to me, taking into account the circumstance that those whose mission it is to instruct the people respecting that sacred duty, obedience to its superiors and their laws, excite the masses and fill them with ill-will towards that duty, to bear solemn testimony in this place to my conviction that such obedience is a truly religious duty, and that he who infringes it is guilty of sin against God. I declare, also, that I foresee no collision between the fulfillment of this duty and the exercise of my office; I contemplate the future with peace and confidence, for the present State Government pursues in its legislation as well as in its administration principles which not only appear suitable to the sensibly thinking mind (*vernunftig denkenden Geiste*), but also are eminently Christian, generated by the spirit of Christianity. They therefore do not hinder me in but stimulate me to the fulfillment of the task allotted me. Should I, however, contrary to all expectation, come into conflict with my oath, I would instantly resign my office rather than clash with that oath in the least respect. And I now declare once more that every word of the oath subscribed to by me will be sacred for me."

It is unnecessary to point out how entirely Bishop Reinkens indorses the view of the relations of Church and State which form the basis of the ecclesiastical policy of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

Ceremonies on the Death of the Pope.

As soon as a Pope dies, the Cardinal-Chamberlain calls on him three times in the presence of several members of the Council, addressing him by his proper name, "Art thou dead?" Then answering for the deceased, he exclaims, "He is dead!" and taking the fisherman's ring, as the seal of the Pope is called, breaks it. The bell of the Capitol is tolled, and the news is dispatched to foreign governments and absent Cardinals, which latter are invited to the conclave for a new election. While the vacancy continues, the Chamberlain exercises the supreme authority. The Cardinals who have been created by the defunct Pontiff put on as mourning serge robes of a violet color, while such as were created by his predecessors wear green faced with red. The dead body is washed and embalmed, and taken to the Pauline Chapel of the Vatican, where it is arrayed in the Pontifical habits, after which is is taken to St. Peter's and placed in the Sistine Chapel, on a splendid bed of state, surrounded by burning tapers night and day, and priests who pray for the soul of the departed. The people meanwhile crowd to kiss his feet. On the ninth day after death the body is put into a coffin with coronation medals in gold, silver, and brass, to show that death equals all things. After the funeral ceremonies, the coffin is removed to a church which is said to have been founded by Constantine the Great, and there left till it is deposited in the tomb prepared for it. After the nine days of funeral rites, all Cardinals who can possibly be present in Rome meet together to go into conclave. Before entering, they visit St. Peter's, where the mass of the Holy Spirit is sung, and an oration delivered on the election of a Pontiff. They then return to the Vatican, where the hymn, "Veni, Creator," is sung, and certain prayers are rehearsed, and the bill for the election is read.—*Leisure Hour.*

AN ELECTION OUTRAGE.

A Ballot-Box and Its Contents Seized by Force and Destroyed at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa. (Oct. 27), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

About 12 o'clock last night a party of men surrounded the residence of Alderman Kelly, in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward of this city, and ten of them, deeply disguised, and wearing hideous masks, entered the house, frightening the children, who were the only occupants of the front room, almost into hysterics. The men were armed with drawn revolvers, and one of them, approaching the oldest child, a girl 10 years of age, said if she produced the ballot-box which had been used in the late election that her father had in charge they would not harm her. The children ran screaming to an adjoining apartment where their father was in bed, followed closely by the armed men in masks, who presented their revolvers to his head, and threatened if he did not give them the ballot-box that they would blow his brains out. He remonstrated with them, but this only made them more desperate. The children ran around the room, terrified almost to death, and crying to the disguised man not to kill their father. A brother of Mr. Kelly, who had also retired to rest, was aroused by the uproar, and hastened to the scene. He was met at the room door by a masked man and a revolver, the latter in rather unpleasant proximity.

"Produce the ballot-box," said the masquerader, "or I will send a bullet whizzing through your heart!"

Kelly said he would, hastened up stairs and brought down an old ballot-box. The men were not to be deceived. They renewed their threats and demanded the genuine ballot-box at once. So Mr. Kelly, with a pistol close to his cranium, surrendered the proper ballot-box, containing the returns of the recent election, after which the men departed. When they left the house they fired off several shots, and retiring to a short distance destroyed the ballot-box and contents. The Twelfth Ward of Scranton is somewhat isolated and apart from the heart of the city, so that this outlawry was all the more easily accomplished. The reason for this conduct is found in the fact that certain county offices are contested, and the Court ordered the disputed districts to bring in their returns for investigation. The Twelfth Ward being a disputed district, it is thought the election officers feared exposure and resorted to the demolition of the tell-tale ballot-box in the unlawful manner described. A party of detectives arrived from an adjoining city this evening, and are on the track of the midnight masqueraders.

A Cheerful Abode.

Camassie, the Ashantee capital, is in a beautiful country, and is about a mile and a half long by a mile broad. The streets are wide, the houses are mostly uniform in structure and built in blocks or squares. The side next the street is called a public seat, the floor of which is raised two or three feet above the street level, and open to it, so as to afford persons walking through the town ready protection from the rain or sun. The front is also ornamented with rude geometrical figures in relief, colored with red, and above the ground floor whitewashed. At one side of the public seat is a door communicating with the inner square. The rooms on three sides of this are open on the inside, and occupied day and night by the several members of the household. The open space of the square is used for cooking and other domestic purposes. The framework of the house is of sapling timber, fastened together with cordage made from climbing plants, and thatched with bamboo leaves woven into a kind of matting.

This is all well enough, but a writer in the London *Telegraph* maintains that the town is a literal Aceldama, and to prove it he makes some sanguinary extracts from his diary:

"October 20, 1847.—This morning a relative of the King died. Went out in the afternoon, and saw in the street seven human bodies which had just been decapitated.

"21st.—Five more persons have been sacrificed to-day, and we fear that this is only the beginning of the slaughter.

"22d.—The town has resounded all day with the lamentation of mourners; another has been sacrificed.

"23d.—The town is getting very full of people. The King has not yet begun to make custom for his deceased relative.

"24th (Sunday).—A day of confusion and blood. Deafening reports of frequent volleys of musketry. In the course of the day fifty-nine persons have been decapitated and eight clubbed to death in this town, besides four in the country.

"25th.—During the night forty-five more have been sacrificed, and the work of destruction is still going on.

"26th.—Two more have been sacrificed to-day.

"27th.—Another day of blood. Ten more victims have been sacrificed, two have fled to the Mission House for protection; for one of these we have obtained a promise from her master that she shall not be sacrificed; the other is with us still.

"28th.—The town is still in confusion, and more persons have been sacrificed."

It is evident that, unless things have changed since 1847, Camassie cannot be highly recommended as a quiet summer retreat for nervous folks.

A Martyr to Science.

From Appleton's Journal.

When, only a few weeks ago, the cholera was raging in the slums of Berlin, a young physician, scarcely past his 30th year, made himself remarked by the boldness and persistency with which he entered the infected quarter, and the apparent recklessness with which he exposed himself to the contagion. It is worth while that his name should be recorded and well remembered; it was Otto Obermeir. He had another object besides that of relieving, and, if possible, curing, the poor creatures whom he visited. He proposed to himself to investigate, in the presence of the living pestilence itself, its causes and its development. At last, the brave young soul thought that he had discovered the clew; and, with a heroism as far above the heroism of the battle-field as it is nobler to sacrifice one's self to save men than to destroy them, he resolved to test his discovery upon himself. It was an awful experiment; Obermeir knew full well that he staked his life against the hope of conquering the cholera. Obtaining from one of his patients some of the deadly choleraic germ, he went deliberately to his room, placed a table with pencil and paper at his bed side, lay camly down upon the bed, opened a vein in his arm, and inserted the deadly poison. He thought he had discovered how to neutralize it; if so, man was master of the pestilence for ever more. But he was wrong, and the error was fatal. He lived seven hours, and then died; but, during those seven dying hours, the young hero observed, with scientific exactness, the effects and progress of the disease upon him, and one after another he noted his observations down, until within the very half-hour when the spirit left the body. These notes are pronounced to have the highest value, and will serve the Commission with new facts of the first importance; and so the dying legacy of Otto Obermeir may, after all, lead to the victory which he condemned himself to self-destruction in trying to achieve.

"All Hands Below."

From the Christian Union.

A good story is told of a parrot who had always lived on board of a ship, but who escaped at one of the Southern ports, and took refuge in a church. Soon afterward the congregation assembled, and the minister began preaching to them in his earnest fashion, saying there was no virtue in them—that every one of them would go to an endless perdition unless they repented. Just as he spoke the sentence, up spoke the parrot from his hiding-place:

"All hands below!"

To say that "all hands" were startled would be a mild way of putting it. The peculiar voice and unknown source had much more effect upon them than the parson's voice ever had. He waited a moment, and then, a shade or two paler, he repeated the warning.

"All hands below!" again rang out from somewhere.

The preacher started from his pulpit and looked anxiously around, inquiring if anybody had spoken:

"All hands below!" was the only reply, at which the entire panic-stricken congregation got up, and a moment afterward they all bolted for the doors, the preacher trying his best to get there first, and during the time the mischievous bird kept up his yelling:

"All hands below!"

There was one old woman present who was lame and could not get away as fast as the rest, and in a short time she was left entirely alone. Just as she was about to hobble out the parrot flew down, and alighting on her shoulder, yelled in her ear:

"All hands below!"

"No, no, Mister Devil!" shrieked the old woman, "you don't mean me. I don't belong here. I go to the other church across the way."

The Latest Fish Story.

From the Oregon Astorian.

On Sunday last there appeared suddenly on the surface of the Columbia River, in front of this port, countless millions of a species of the Mediterranean herring family, about the size of sardines, but the picture and size of the anchovy. None were seen alive, but dead, and floating upon the water. The school spread across the bay from our docks to Cementville, a distance of 7 miles, and Capt. Pool, of the ship Mary H., informs us that he struck the floating field about 4 miles below here sailing through the mass for a distance of 3 miles, on his route from Skipanon. They seemed each to have a rupture just below the gills, which produced death, and if not killed by some eruption in nature akin to an earthquake, must have come in from the sea and over-exerted themselves swimming against the fresh current of the Columbia, which is not their native element. This same species of fish are found in abundance about the bays and coasts of British Columbia, where the natives and others procure and use them as a substitute for candles. The mass about here on Tuesday would have been sufficient to supply torches for a procession reaching from here to New York.

Sepulchral Sympathy.

A Canadian paper notes that a curious circumstance is related of the lad Kingston, who lost an arm recently by a thrashing-machine in Adelaide. It appears that subsequently to the amputation, and the limb having been buried, he complained that his hand was cramped, causing him extreme pain, and desired the arm to be disinterred. No attention, however, was paid to the request for some time, but the boy still persisted, asserting that if the arm was not raised he would not recover. The limb was accordingly disinterred, and the hand found to be firmly shut together. During the operation of opening the hand the patient evinced great agony, and afterwards declared that he felt relieved of the sensation of cramp from which he appeared to suffer so acutely. The circumstance, if true, says the Strathoy *Dispatch*, is certainly a curious one; not more so, however, than many others in the record of medical experience.

A Negro Sent to the Indiana Penitentiary for Marrying a White Woman.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

On the 2d day of May, 1873, a negro named Nicholas Kiger, living in Clark County, Ind., married a white woman of the same county and State, named Mary Williams. The Supreme Court of the State of Indiana decided, last winter, that the fourteenth amendment cannot be construed to imply or grant the right of intermarriage of negroes with whites. Kiger was accordingly indicted for the crime of intermarrying with a white woman, and was tried for the offense on the 7th of last August, before the Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, Judge of the Clark County Criminal Circuit Court, at Charlestown. The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge in the indictment, and the Court has assessed his punishment at one year's confinement in the State-Prison and a fine of $1,000.

—At Ironton, Ohio, the largest and most complete iron works in the United States, are being erected, with a cash foundation of $1,000,000.

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As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

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AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29.
Positively the last appearance in this city, prior to their return to Japan, of the

GREAT ROYAL YEDDO
JAPANESE TROUPE,

Consisting of sixteen Star Artists from the Imperial Theatre, Yeddo. The only company which has had the honor of appearing before the Mikado, the present Monarch of Japan. Price of admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Seats can be secured at the Box Office of Hall three days in advance. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Saturday, Grand Matinee at 2 o'clock. J. C. BAROUS, Manager.
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FASHION;
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With beautiful mountings and a superb cast.
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CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,
When she will appear in her great part of ROSALIND, in Shakspeare's Pastoral Play,

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Saturday Matinee, same bill repeated.
Saturday Night, Grand Double Bill—MASKS AND FACES, and CAPTAIN KYD.

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SATURDAY MATINEE,

MISS NEILSON

Will appear as PAULINE in Bulwer's Play,

THE LADY OF LYONS.

CLAUDE MELNOTTE....MR. J. O'NEIL.
Monday, MISS NEILSON as ROSALIND.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

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FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

Poetry of Motion—Newcomb, Mackin, and Wilson. Matrimony. Master G. Davenport in German Specialities. May's Heard the News. Woman's Suffrage. Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for Ed Marble's Local Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

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TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF
J. J. WALLACE.

George Francis Train, in ERIN A-CHORRA. Matinee to-morrow afternoon. Monday next, AMY STONE.

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Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, Adams-st. and Fifth-av. This evening, and for a series of evenings, the JACOBS FAMILY will give Seances. Spirits show themselves and converse familiarly with friends—as familiarly as when in this life.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Fashion; or, Life in New York."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss Neilson. "The Lady of Lyons."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "As You Like It."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of J. J. Wallace. "Erin A-Gherra."

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. The Royal Yeddo Japanese Troupe.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. G. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, October 31, 1873.

Foreign dispatches this morning announce the alarming illness of the Empress of Austria, Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie. The Empress was born in 1837, and is the daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the present King of Bavaria.

The contest in the Dominion Parliament is not yet concluded, but it is possible that a division, for which the Opposition is eager, will be taken to-night. Yesterday, the Opposition gained several important accessions from the Ministerial ranks, and are hopeful of a majority.

Reports from a very considerable portion of the country, relative to the crops, indicate, as compared with last year, a loss of 26 per cent in corn, a gain of 6¼ per cent in wheat, a loss of 9 per cent in oats, 7 per cent in hay, and 4½ per cent in the pork product. There is, however, a very considerable increase in the planted acreage of winter wheat.

Let the friends of Law and Order see to it that they have *one* candidate for Alderman in each ward, and that one an honest man, an intelligent man, free of all connection with Hesing and the saloon-keepers' alliance. Now is the time to get rid of disreputable members of the Council, and to prevent others of a like character getting in. This cannot be done by running two or more candidates in each ward.

We print elsewhere a detailed account of a railroad collision near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, yesterday, which resulted in the death of John B. Watkins, the Superintendent of the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, who was crushed between two cars. The President, General Manager, General Superintendent, and Chief Engineer, as well as other officials of the road, were also on the train, but escaped injury.

The gratifying intelligence comes that the yellow fever has ceased to be an epidemic in the South and is rapidly disappearing. The municipal authorities and the officers of the Howard Association and other relief societies of Memphis, however, have issued a circular stating that contributions of money and supplies will still be gladly received, to help take care of those remaining sick, and of the crowds of destitute widows and orphans who will need help for some time to come.

Gov. Beveridge has been successful in preventing the St. Louis roughs from having their prize-fight on Illinois soil, and, thwarted in their intentions in this direction, now propose to have their amusement, two or three weeks hence, near Detroit, which will give the Governor of Michigan an opportunity of following up Gov. Beveridge's commendable action. Meanwhile one of the St. Louis roughs, McCoole, the prize-fighter, is under arrest for killing another one of his kind, in his saloon, on Wednesday.

In the list of cases decided by the Supreme Court of this State is that of *Moore vs. The Illinois Central Railroad Company*. It will be remembered that Mr. Moore, a citizen of Kankakee, took passage on the Illinois Central Railroad, and, when applied to for his fare, tendered the same at the rate of three cents per mile, that being the amount fixed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners. This sum being less than the fare demanded by the Company was refused, and Mr. Moore was compelled to pay the full fare. He brought suit in the Circuit Court of Kankakee County against the Company, and the case was decided by Judge Wood in an elaborate opinion, published in THE TRIBUNE at the time, and in which the Court sustained the Railroad Company. Mr. Moore appealed the case to the Supreme Court, and on Tuesday that body affirmed the judgment of the Court below.

In the midst of the uproar which Mr. Hesing is raising to terrify the Catholics of this city into voting his ticket, they will not be likely to forget that Germany is the most determined and tyrannical opponent of the claims of the Catholic Church on the face of the earth. Neither England nor the United States—both Protestant countries—interpose any obstacles to the ecclesiastical functions of the constituted authorities of the Church. The German Government, on the contrary, claims the right to rule the religious as well as the secular institutions of the country, and hence is in a state of chronic antagonism to priests, Bishops, and Pope. Mr. Hesing has never signified that he disapproved of this form of persecution, though he claims to be vastly concerned about the injuries heaped upon Catholics in the City of Philadelphia twenty years ago, and fears that the same things will be repeated here if Mayor Bond and Treasurer Gage are re-elected.

The Chicago produce markets were more animated yesterday, and the leading cereals were stronger, while flour and provisions were weaker. Mess pork was dull and easier, at $11.87½@12.00 for new, cash, and $11.85@11.90 seller December. Lard was moderately active, and ⅛c lower, at 7c for new, cash or seller January. Meats were more active, and ⅛c lower, at 5⅜@6c for short ribs, 6@6⅛c for short clear, and 8½@9c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were less active and easier, at 6¼@6⅜c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was active, and 25@50c per brl lower. Wheat was active, and ¼@¾c higher, closing weak at 99⅛c cash, 99⅝c seller November, and $1.01 seller December. Corn was more active, and ⅝c higher, but closed weak at 36⅛c cash, and 37⅛c seller December. Oats were quiet, and ½c higher, closing at 30⅛c cash, and 31⅛c seller December. Rye was dull, and 3@5c lower, closing at $1.25 for No. 2, and 94c for No. 3. The hog market was active at 25@30c decline, closing easy at $3.50@4.00. Cattle were dull, with sales at $1.60@5.62½. Sheep remain quiet and unchanged.

By a somewhat singular coincidence, during the past two days four towns have lost their entire business sections by fire. The details of the conflagrations at Canastota, N. Y., and Americus, Ga., were printed a day or two ago. This morning the dispatches contain similar intelligence from Freehold, N. J., the county seat of Monmouth County, and Reno, Nev. The latter is one of the Union Pacific Railroad towns, about 120 miles northeast of San Francisco, and one of the most flourishing towns in Nevada,—being situated in the fertile valley of the Tuckee River, and having therefore an unusual importance as an agricultural centre. It is also the point on the railroad at which changes are made for Virginia City, the Capital of Nevada, and Gold Hill, the locality of the famous Comstock Mine. The dispatches intimate that the whole business part of the town is destroyed. Although the loss in figures seems small, it must fall with crushing weight, in these stringent times, upon a young and growing locality like Reno.

The interest of yesterday's financial news centres in the critical condition of the Spragues' affairs. The facts, as sifted out of the conflicting reports, are substantially as follows: Hoyt, Sprague & Co., the New York agents of the Rhode Island Spragues, have suspended, and their suspension is one of the gloomiest features of the panic, three millions of their acceptances being afloat in New York alone. The condition of the Rhode Island Spragues still remains critical, but their fate will be decided at the bank meeting in Providence to-day. The Providence & New York Steamship line, in which they are concerned, is reported to be unembarrassed, but their banks have suffered, the Cranston Bank having made a bad failure, the Franklin having temporarily suspended, and three others in Providence being somewhat crippled. Another item of importance is the fact that the Trustees of the Union Trust Company find its capital unimpaired, and have passed a resolution to resume Dec. 1 with their capital increased to $2,000,000,—double the present amount. The reports from the manufacturing districts do not lighten up the general situation. From every quarter comes the news of reduction of time and wages and discharge of operatives. Thousands are now without employment in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York.

THE STOKES CASE.

The trial of Stokes, which terminated on Wednesday in his conviction of manslaughter in the fourth degree, is the latest mockery of the forms of justice. The sentence of the Court was the extreme limit allowed by law, four years in the State's Prison at hard labor. Had the jury acquitted the prisoner altogether, the farce would not have been more glaring. In fact, an acquittal might have been attributed to an honest doubt of the man's sanity; but his conviction of manslaughter excludes all suggestion of irresponsibility, admits the killing, and then awards four years' imprisonment for a most deliberate murder. There has hardly been a murder committed in this country which was so barren of extenuating circumstances as the murder of Fisk by this man Stokes. It was a mean and cowardly murder; it was a deliberate and premeditated murder. Since the murder of Abel by Cain, there has been no killing more deliberately planned or more coolly executed. There was nothing to lift this man Stokes above the level of his victim; there was nothing in Stokes' relations to the woman Mansfield that was calculated to lift him above the level of any other libertine quarreling over the hire of his mistress. Of the three (Fisk, Stokes, and Mansfield), Fisk was in every sense the superior; he was unscrupulous, vain, and conceited; they were mean, sordid, cowardly, and murderous. Fisk was a good-natured reprobate; the others were professors of the panel game. The male prostitute at least murdered the man who refused to be any longer plucked; laid in wait for him, and shot him down deliberately, maliciously, and cowardly. This man has been three times tried. Twice, after the most vigorous efforts of able counsel, and with all the aid that the lavish expenditure of money could purchase, he was convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. Twice by the same means did he escape death, on the plea of informality in the proceedings of the trial. We have now the result of the third trial, and it is simply disgraceful to the execution of the laws, and the greatest disgrace that has yet been given to the jury system. How twelve men of ordinary intelligence could consent to stultify themselves by finding this man guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree is one of those mysteries which defy explanation. Stokes either killed Fisk or he did not, and one of the defenses was that Fisk died from medical treatment. He either murdered Fisk deliberately or shot him in self-defense. The jury by their verdict declare that Fisk was killed by the pistol-shot fired by Stokes, and that Stokes did not kill in self-defense, and then let the guilty wretch escape with four years' imprisonment for manslaughter. We will not say that this verdict implies corruption; but it does indicate that the jury system as now carried on in this country is an obstacle in the administration of justice, and the greatest of all encouragements to crime.

NEW PHASES OF ECLECTICISM.

Just what Dr. Storey's Eclectic ticket will be this morning, it is not possible to say. Yesterday morning it had been changed in two or three important respects from the ticket of the day before, and as this has been the case every day since the campaign opened, it is only fair to assume that it will be the case every day until the campaign closes. Before next Tuesday, Dr. Storey will have had the distinction of abusing every man on either ticket, and likewise commending all the candidates on all the tickets. This, we presume, is the privilege of Eclecticism. Outside of Eclectic practice, it would be regarded as rather singular that the bummer of Tuesday should be metamorphosed into a first-class citizen on Wednesday, and *vice versa*. The changes in philosophical and medical Eclecticism go more slowly. The medical Eclectic may adopt a prescription from Dr. Hahnemann this year, and reject it next year in favor of one from Dr. Thompson. The philosophical Eclectic may abandon the exploded theories of sensationalism which he accepted some years ago, and substitute those of idealism in their stead. But Dr. Storey has demonstrated that the political Eclectic reserves the right to change men's characters from bummerism to respectability every twenty-four hours. Dr. Storey has various candidates for the office of Mayor, City Attorney, Judge of the Superior Court, County Treasurer, and County Commissioners, which serve him alternately for making up his Eclectic ticket and as targets for abuse. It must puzzle his disciples in the Eclectic School sorely to keep up with him. The man who is unfortunate enough to have his name placed on the Eclectic ticket may find some consolation in the prospect that the *Times* will abuse him to-morrow. If it were not for this compensating policy, we confess that it would be difficult to conceive of a greater hardship than to be Eclecticized by Dr. Storey. Men who see defeat staring them in the face, because they have had the misfortune to be placed on Dr. Storey's ticket, awake in the morning with a more cheerful prospect at the discovery that their names have been taken down to make room for other victims. Dr. Storey cannot recover from the chagrin which he has experienced at the failure to get enough Eclectics together to indorse him for Mayor. If so good a man could cherish resentment at all, we should say that he was trying to punish the candidates for office by occasionally indorsing them as available Eclectics in the columns of his newspaper. The fact that all the candidates on both tickets have dared to oppose Dr. Storey has rendered it necessary for him to take them up one by one. Hence the numerous vagaries of the Eclecticism in the present campaign. The only gentlemen who are not affected by these ramifications are Dr. Herting, and Prof Miller, of Buffalo, both professed Eclectics. These gentlemen are members of the present Board of County Commissioners, and belong to the Hesing ring which enabled Dr. Storey to rent his Eclectic hospital to the county at $6,000 a year. Dr. Herting and Prof. Miller may, therefore, be confidently looked for on all the Eclectic tickets the *Times* may publish between now and election-day.

CHICAGO AND THE ERIE RAILWAY.

We have before us copies of the *Railway News*, published in London, bearing the dates Sept. 27 and Oct. 4 last. The first contains an account of the meeting held by the English shareholders of the Erie Railway to receive Mr. P. H. Watson, the President of the road, and the second the report of an interview with Mr. Watson, setting forth more fully the condition of the road since he assumed the management. The meeting of the shareholders was very largely attended, and represented the bulk of Erie stock owned in England. Mr. Watson was received from the first with hearty expressions of approval and confidence, and then made an elaborate and detailed statement of the progress that has been made in the way of reform since the road was rescued from the Gould management. When Mr. Watson accepted the position of President, he did so on condition that the money should be furnished to double-track, narrow-gauge, and fully equip the road to make it in every way the equal of other trunk lines competing for the through business East and West. His purpose in visiting England was to persuade the foreign shareholders that this policy is the only one that can insure the profitable operation of the road on a basis of its real value. To demonstrate this, Mr. Watson explained what had been done with the $10,000,000 already invested for this purpose. The obstacles which he encountered when he entered upon the management were greater than he had anticipated. Though there had been an interregnum of three months under the Presidency of Gen. Dix, the Gould-system of bookkeeping, the Gould bookkeepers, and the Gould officials generally were retained, and Mr. Watson might as well have been the immediate successor of Gould. He found an organization that had grown fat on corruption and was hostile to all projects of reform. The books of the Company had been imperfectly and irregularly kept upon a plan expressly designed to conceal the disposition of the Company's funds. There had been fictitious returns of time and persons on the pay-roll, which had enormously swelled the expenses of the road. Large sums of money had been diverted to illegitimate uses. Mr. Watson proceeded to reorganize the staff and draw about him some of the most competent railroad men in the country. He devoted most of his attention, however, to following out the tracks which the march of the corruptionists had left behind, and succeeded in running down several millions of dollars' worth of property which he recovered with the aid of efficient counsel. He has clues to other misappropriations of money for which suits will be instituted. The effect of this honest and energetic management has been notably illustrated by the firmness with which Erie stock has held its market value during the panic to which nearly all the Wall street securities have succumbed. Had a similar panic occurred a year ago, Erie would have been the first to suffer. Now, in spite of "bear" movements, combinations against the Watson management, and falsehoods that have been freely circulated, Erie stock has an assured value to the extent of its facilities, which will be increased by the contemplated improvements in a greater proportion than the additional investment required. The improvements already made and the leakages already stopped under the new management enabled the Company to declare a July dividend of 3½ per cent on the preferred stock and 1 per cent on the common stock, leaving a balance of unappropriated earnings of $1,827,727. After listening to Mr. Watson's statement, and asking questions which were satisfactorily answered, the English shareholders passed a unanimous resolution thanking Mr. Watson for the good work which he had already accomplished.

Since the receipt of these accounts, we have received further information that Mr. Watson has succeeded in securing the requisite amount of money to change the gauge of the Erie Road, and make the other improvements which he contemplated from the time he assumed its management. He estimated the amount necessary for this work at $30,000,000; and, if he has procured this sum in the present financial stringency, and under the ill-repute of American railroad securities abroad, it is the highest compliment that could be paid his management. But Chicago and the West have a still deeper interest in the matter. If the money has been obtained, we may look forward to a new route from Chicago to the seaboard as a *fait accompli*. Mr. Watson's plan includes the leasing of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad. The gauge of this road and that of the Erie Road will then be narrowed to the American standard—4 feet 8½ inches. From Galion, on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, an air-line road will be constructed to Chicago, a distance of about 280 miles. This will give a new and direct railroad connection between Chicago and New York, a double-track trunk-line with all the facilities of any one of the present competing routes. The officers on the Erie Road, in a recent visit to Chicago, completed their arrangements for an entrance into the city. The Erie Road will, in all probability, come in at the Northwestern depot on the West Side to facilitate the transfer of its Western business. It is needless to point out that the acquisition of another competing railroad to the Atlantic will have a highly important influence on the Transportation Question.

ELECTION RUBBISH.

It is one of the necessary or at least inevitable evils of elections that filthy men with filthy tongues will take an active part in the canvass. The blackguard seems to revel in the feast of detraction which an ordinary election presents to him. Four years ago, the people of this city sought to break up the old system by which party conventions were packed with the least reputable portion of the community, and these conventions placed before the people nominees of their own kind for all the public offices. So strong had become this system that the men in office comprised a sort of dictatorship and levied taxes, and appropriated the money in the most irresponsible manner. By the levy of enormous sums upon the people, they were able to purchase the control of any convention, and were thus enabled to perpetuate their own ascendancy. The City Treasurer's office at that time was considered a prize. The holder of that office collected a large sum every year for interest, which he pocketed. Other offices were of even greater magnitude in the yield of personal revenue to the incumbents. In 1869, there was an appeal taken from these packed party conventions to the people, and Mr. Danvid A. Gage offered to pay into the City Treasury the interest received on the deposits of city money. The people heard the appeal and elected Mr. Gage. Since that time, and for the three expired years of his term, he has paid into the City Treasury over $130,000, all of which, had his opponent been elected, would have been kept by the Treasurer as his personal emoluments.

Ordinarily, a public officer, who in three years voluntarily surrenders to the public $130,000 of the lawful income of his office, is entitled to some commendation, but this very fact has been used and urged as a reason why Mr. Gage should *not* be re-elected, and as a reason why the office should be given to another person selected by Mr. Hesing for the purpose of rebuking what he calls Puritanism. There is not another person who has ever held the office of City Treasurer who has not pocketed all the interest he could get for the use of the public money. Mr. O'Hara has been in public office twelve years, and never returned any of his fees or emoluments to the Public Treasury; Mr. Hesing has been Sheriff, and he never surrendered a dime of his large receipts; on the contrary, he has drawn out more than $85,000 for a worthless printing—as thorough a swindle as was ever perpetrated on the taxpayers. Hence he cannot understand the Puritanical principle that has induced Mr. Gage to return $130,000 of the lawful perquisites of his office, and assumes that there is something dishonest in it. For this reason the streets are flooded with pamphlets, hand-bills, posters, and circulars, calling upon the public to defeat the man who has paid back to the city $130,000 of the lawful receipts of his office. Ordinarily, this sort of chop logic would be laughed at, but it constitutes a large part of the rubbish and filth of the campaign. In a hundred saloons every night there are as many persons vociferating to noisy and half-drunken crowds, appealing to them to elect O'Hara and turn out of office the man who, they assume and insinuate, would never have given up $130,000 of his official perquisites if he had been an honest man. That is the burden of all the saloon-keepers' jargon. That is the argument of all the saloon-keepers' orators and candidates. Turn out Gage, put in O'Hara, because Gage has paid into the Treasury $130,000, which he would never have done had he not been dishonest!

Mr. Windom, of the Senate Committee investigating the cost of transportation, has asked for a statement of the cost of transporting grain by single boat, and also by barges, from St. Louis to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to New York or to Liverpool direct. As an indication of how the details of this cost may be tabulated, he incloses a copy of two statements already received of the cost of transporting grain from Buffalo to Troy on the Erie Canal. These latter statements are as follows:

Estimated cost of transporting 200 tons from Buffalo to Troy, by the steamer William Newman:

Interest, nine days at $2.13	$19.17
Maintenance, nine days at $3.04	27.36
62.2 pounds of coal, 345 miles, at $5.60 per ton	61.86
Engineer, nine days, at $3	27.00
Captain, nine days, at $2	18.00
Two men, nine days, at $1 each	18.00
Cook, nine days, at 40 cents	3.60
Board, nine days of six persons, at 50 cents	27.00
Oil, tallow, and waste, say	8.01
Total	$210.00
Cost per ton moved 345 miles	1.05
Cost per ton moved 1 mile, mills	3 4-100
Cost per bushel of wheat 345 miles, cents	3 15-100

Estimated cost of transporting 660 tons from Buffalo to Troy by the steamer William Newman, with two boats in tow.

1. Cost of steamer's trip:

Interest, fifteen days, at $2.13	$31.95
Maintenance, fifteen days, at 3.04	45.60
Coal, 130.4 pounds per mile, 345 miles, $5.60 per ton	123.72
Engineer, fifteen days, at $3	45.00
Captain, fifteen days, at $2	30.00
Two men, fifteen days, at $1 each	30.00
Cook, fifteen days, at 40 cents	6.00
Board, fifteen days, of six persons, at 50 cents	45.00
Oil, tallow, and waste, say	16.00
Total	$373.27

2. Cost of each horse-boat:

Interest, fifteen days, at $1.22	$18.30
Maintenance, fifteen days, at $1.74	26.10
Captain, fifteen days, at $2	30.00
Two men, fifteen days, at $1 each	30.00
Cook, fifteen days, at 40 cents	6.00
Board, fifteen days, of four persons, at 50 cents	30.00
Total for one boat	$140.40
Total for two boats	$280.80

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Commercial*, high Republican authority, holds this language:

> No party was ever able to profit by a success won by *less* than its usual strength, for it was sure to be overturned by its opponent at the very next trial. This is an axiom in politics which the Ohio Democrats would be wise to study thoroughly.

This "axiom in politics" is just what's the matter with the Republican ring-managers in Iowa. They dread "the very next trial."

—There appears to have been an alarming mortality on the Western Reserve of Ohio. In these eleven counties, this year, while the Democratic vote fell off 9,036, the Republican loss was 15,468.

—The La Crosse *Leader and Republican*, pending the election in Wisconsin, next Tuesday, says:

> Wisconsin is now the battle-ground between the monopolies and the people. Powerful railway corporations have combined to thwart the purpose of the masses in regard to the correction of existing abuses that threaten to perpetually oppress the labor and industry of the country. . . . The combination of these great monopolies is backed by money which has been taken out of the pockets of the people through the operation of exorbitant freight tariffs; and there is danger that many people may, through negligence and indifference, contribute to the success of the enemy, in whose service are some venal, pliable, or obsequious sneaks, who, having been more or less identified with the cause of the people, have been selected and captured by the monopolies for figure-heads.

—The Keokuk *Gate City*, whose editor (Sam Clark) holds a Federal office and wrote the Iowa Republican platform of this year, says now of the result of the election:

> That the majority for the Republican State ticket was not larger was due to the weakness of Carpenter, not to the rest of the ticket. Carpenter could and would have been beaten if Vale had been a man of greater strength; or, as it was, if there had been any State organization of the Anti-Monopoly party. . . . What saved the State ticket from defeat was the absence of organization on the part of the Anti-Monopolists.

—Read it again. In Iowa the Republican party is beaten in the Legislature. The Free party has carried the House and nearly overthrown the Republican majority in the Senate. Read it again, and you men, who have been so ignorant of your strength this past summer, but who have had faith in the principles of the Free Convention which took you to the polls and nerved you for your duty, you who have carried the day, reflect upon the great responsibility your triumph brings to you. Some of you have been Democrats, some of you have been Republicans. You are neither now; you are members of the Free party. See to it that your organization is perfected; that your party carries out the pledges of its platform and the promise of its birth-day, and if it do not, then smite it to death and make another party and another, until you get one that will.—*Iowa State Press.*

—Never were affairs so mixed since Iowa has existed, and what time will bring forth from this inexplicable muddle the wisest but lose their time in guessing. . . . That there is dissatisfaction among the people with the Republican party for some cause, whether real or imaginary, cannot be denied, and we had better look the matter fairly and squarely in the face, and meet it, than to cry "bosh!" and flatter ourselves that the Republican party is invulnerable. . . . Let the Republicans of Iowa take due heed to the warnings of this election, sounded from every corner of the State, and let them get down to business, and let that business be the work of ousting demagogues.—*Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Times.*

—Generally, the Republican press of Iowa teems with alarm. The "reform within the party" doctrines didn't win this year. The fact is, so long as the plunderers are kept at the head of party, reform is not possible, and the only thing left for the people is to raise up a new party, with new leadership. This the people recognize, and this they will do.—*Des Moines (Ia.) Leader.*

—We are daily amused at the efforts made by the Administration party press to force upon the public the absurd idea that the local movement of the Anti-Monopolists is final, that having won county honors and made an indelible impression on the General Assembly, they have done all they contemplated, and will sit down quietly to be manipulated for national offices by the Administration whippers-in. Be not deceived, gentlemen, the reform intended is searching and thorough; it will not stop at counties, districts, or the State Government; it intends cleaning out the whole stye of corruption. It has now tasted blood, and will go on until the last vestige of false pretense and self-agrandizing power have been removed from the executive. The State is virtually in the hands of the reformers. The Free party will increase; there is nothing so successful as success, and it will add to its numbers until the Congressional elections are in its hands. The Senate, too, will be looked out for, and as to the premonitory rumblings of Cæserean thunder, Grant now stands as much chance of a third term as the subjects of the other Shah do of a constitutional government.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE gives a few facts with reference to the practical workings of the salary-grab law which are mighty interesting reading in these days of money-stringency and panic. If voters and tax-payers can read these facts patiently and in good temper, they possess a greater degree of equanimity than we ever credited them with possessing.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

—While the farmers are seeking some way out from the wilderness of their oppression, and looking for weapons in their own organizations with which to beat down monopoly, it might be well for them to leave the shadows alone and deal blows only against those who are in the flesh, and who have real brawn and muscle. We do not believe that the movement now going on in favor of Western interests is ephemeral. Its roots, we know, lie deeper than the surface. The causes that produced it have been at work for a long time, and if they do not succeed in breaking the hold of Eastern monopolists upon the country, the movement will have been commenced in vain, and the disenthrallment of Western interests put off for at least a decade longer.—*St. Louis (Mo.) Dispatch.*

—Need we centralize the Government any further in order to check the despotism of railroads? . . . The farmers have been goaded into making this demand, and we are not prepared to censure them on this account. They may be wrong in the mode of relief they suggest, but if in error, it is an error of the head and not of the heart. We do not believe the staunch farmers of the West mean to increase the powers of the General Government so as to interfere with the liberties of the people. They would not deliberately jeopardize their own interests. They are the people, and centralization would directly affect them.—*Wilmington (N. C.) Star.*

—The post-office, the savings banks, and the telegraph are to be rolled together in one system, with the President at the head of it. Add this consolidated power to his other powers, of legislation, of judicial decision, of regulating the Civil Service, of holding down States by the bayonet, of inflating and contracting the currency at pleasure, and of managing local elections, and how much is there left for his further usurpation? . . . The insidiousness of the scheme consists in its apparent humility, as if all it desired was to protect the savings of the poor. . . . Let the people of this country fairly understand that this scheme of a Government bank is indeed on foot; that it is favored by the President; that its whole aim and purpose are to wield the money power of the nation; and that it is but another part of that comprehensive plan of usurpation which is invading the public liberty as the tides invade the land; and there can be no shadow of a doubt as to their prompt and vigorous action in response.—*Boston (Mass.) Post.*

—Give the Administration the control of the telegraph wires, and the whole system, instead of being carried on for the benefit of the stockholders and the convenience of those whose interest or inclination may lead them to use the wires, will be run exclusively for the purpose of keeping the Credit Mobilier gang in power. . . . The tendency of the overweening tyranny of the ruling party—thus possessed of the only medium of rapid communication—will be to use the telegraph to help favorites among business men and to harm others engaged in commerce or manufactures, provided they chose so to do. The numerous instances—growing in number with fearful rapidity of late—of the violation of letters by the officials of the post-office, give clear evidence of what would be the result with telegrams, where no seal has to be broken.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—The Philadelphia *Age* quotes and indorses an article from the Titusville *Courier* which sums up the disgrace of Pennsylvania as especially illustrated in the last election. It represents the honest men of all parties as utterly discouraged and disheartened throughout the State, since they know that however heavy majorities they may roll up in the State outside of Philadelphia the vote of that city will be so manipulated as to overcome it. In short, the people of the State are under the rule of the roughest element in the City of Philadelphia by means of an infamous registry law passed by a Radical Legislature. The light vote of the present year showed that the people were disheartened, and that popular elections were coming to be a complete farce. There is no longer any significance in the old saying that "as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union," for "she is to-day sunk in degradation almost as deep as the poor crushed States of Louisiana and South Carolina. Those who desire to represent her in the United States Senate have only to buy their seats and pay for them with money stolen from the people." The *Age* pronounces this indictment not only strong and forcible, but true, but it adds: "We have not lost hope. We know the people are long-suffering. So they were in 1776, but the Revolution came at last, and when it came its work was done in a thorough manner." Perhaps in the coming Centennial the people will have cause to celebrate their emancipation from the present thraldom, more corrupt and degrading than that of 100 years ago.

CANADA.

The Contest Still Undecided.

A Division Expected This Evening.

Important Accessions to the Opposition Ranks.

Rumor that the Governor-General Has Sent His Resignation to the Home Government.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXPECTATION ON TIP-TOE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 30.—The House opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and interest was at the highest point, as it was expected that other Ministerialists would avow their severance from that party, and that Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier, and the Hon. Edward Blake would address the house, after which the Hon. A. Mackenzie would close the discussion.

Mr. Palmer, member for St. John, N. B., having the floor from yesterday, was the first speaker. He entered into

A LAME DEFENSE

of the Government. Though a good constitutional lawyer, he is not an attractive speaker, and did the cause he defended no benefit. Cartwright,

AN ONTARIO INDEPENDENT MEMBER,

rose, amid the loud cheering of the Opposition, and tersely pointed out what appeared to him to be the evidence of the Government's guilt; and announced his intention of voting "no confidence" in them.

SECESSION FROM THE MINISTERIAL RANKS.

Not a little dismay was occasioned in the Ministerial ranks when Mackay, of Cape Breton, who had hitherto been a prominent supporter of the Ministry, rose and expressed his strong condemnation of their course on the Pacific Railway matter, and his conviction that Huntington's charges had been fully sustained by evidence adduced before the Royal Commission, and he announced, amid thunderous applause, his intention of supporting Mackenzie's resolution.

Kirkpatrick followed, on behalf of the Government, in a short speech, which was chiefly explanations of his own position.

ANOTHER MINISTERIALIST WEAKENS.

S. MacDonnell, of Nova Scotia, hitherto a Ministerialist, announced his intention of now opposing the Government.

A CONVERSION THE OTHER WAY.

Dr. Grant, until within the last day or two expected by the Oppositionists, having received new light, justified the Government, and declared his intention of supporting them. His appointment as family physician to the Premier is supposed to have influenced his action.

THE THIRD DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Cunningham, of Manitoba, previous to prorogation a Ministerialist, took strong ground against the Ministry, and pronounced in favor of Mackenzie's amendment.

THOMPSON, OF CORIBOO,

British Columbia, simply announced his intention of supporting the Government.

JOLLY, OF QUEBEC

Province, as an Oppositionist, spoke of the effect the Pacific scandal had upon the public mind.

CAFFIN, OF NOVA SCOTIA,

the seconder of Mackenzie's amendment, followed in support of the same.

WALLACE, OF ONTARIO,

a Ministerialist, was the last speaker of the evening.

The Hon. Tilly, at 11:30, moved

AN ADJOURNMENT OF THE DEBATE,

and consequently holds the floor at the opening of the House to-morrow. There is an evident desire on the part of many members to connect their names with this important debate; and this has again placed the anticipated division one day further off. The fact that the Hon. Mr. Tilly takes the floor to-morrow leaves the impression that an effort is to be made to close the debate.

THE OPPOSITION BELIEVED TO BE AHEAD.

Both parties now appear to have fully ventilated the question, and it will remain for the "heavy guns"—Blake and Macdonald—to finish the battle. At the present writing, victory appears to be inclining towards the Opposition, but the arrival at the Capital of Dodge, of spread-eagle fame, who was unexpected, may tend to make the division more close.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RIEL CASE.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—In nearly every town in the Province the Order of Orangemen have passed resolutions calling upon the House of Commons to vindicate its honor, and exclude Riel from his seat, and have him brought to Quebec. The *Globe* has a telegram from Fort Garry announcing that Riel is now on his way from St. Paul to Ogdensburg.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A rumor is current here, which lacks confirmation, that the Governor-General has sent in his resignation to the Imperial Government.

AN OPPOSITION NEWSPAPER'S CHARGES.

The *Globe* to-day says the Opposition are ready for a division on Mackenzie's resolution in the House, and charges the Government with a desire to delay. It also charges, with some force that the Government are seeking to shirk the issue, and points to the unusual circumstance of a member of the Government moving an amendment to their own address, in proof of it. It characterizes this action as an insult to Parliament and a dishonor to the Crown.

WHAT A GOVERNMENT ORGAN SAYS.

The *Mail*, under the heading of "The Struggle at Ottawa," expresses a "forlorn hope." It no longer prophecies regarding majorities, but deals in bitter invective against the Opposition, and styles those who have severed their connection with the Ministry as renegades, and trimmers; and likens them to a wanton discoursing of virtue. Though it awaits the result of the calmest confidence, it concludes with an earnest appeal to the House to sustain the men who it claims have proved their capacity for the highest statesmanship.

MR. BLAKE'S REPARTEE.

By an error on the part of the telegraph operator or the compositor, the point of Mr. Blake's fine repartee upon Dr. Tupper, reported in last Tuesday's TRIBUNE, was quite lost. Dr. Tupper had said that the Parliamentary Committee was partisan; that Sir John A. Macdonald had appointed three partisans on one side and two partisans on the other. At this point, Dr. Blake interposed, and said: "On the Royal Commission, Sir John appointed three partisans on one side, and none [not "one," as printed in THE TRIBUNE] on the other side."

SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA, Oct. 30.—The last of the Canada Pacific Railway surveying parties for this year left Collingwood this morning for Nepigon Territory.

BRIDGE COMPLETED.

FORT ERIE, Oct. 30.—The last span of the great international railway bridge was successfully placed to-day.

TRANSPORTATION.

St. Louis Merchants Instruct the National Government as to Its Duty in Improving the Navigation of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The Senate Transportation Committee held a lengthy session here today, during which the Merchants' Exchange Committee presented a report embracing a great amount of information relative to the trade and commerce of the Mississippi Valley, the means and cost of transportation, and the capabilities of the Mississippi River as an outlet to the sea. The report states that the obstructions to the navigation of the river, and which prevent the cheap transportation of the heavy products of the valley to the ocean are the Rock Island and Des Moines rapids, shoal places and bars at about a dozen points, sunken wrecks and snags, and the bar at the mouth of the river. The widening of the channel at Rock Island, completion of the canal at Des Moines, the construction of wing dams at shoal places, removal of wrecks and snags, and the construction of the Ft. St. Phillip Canal would, in the opinion of the Exchange Committee, result in affording sufficient constant depth of channel from St. Paul to New Orleans for steamers and barges, and reduce the cost of transportation to a uniform price not exceeding the lowest present average. Particular attention is called to the barge system now in use both above and below St. Louis, and its many advantages in moving grain in bulk and other products of the valley. Capt. Isaac M. Mason, Superintendent of the Keokuk Northern Packet Company; Capt. John A. Scudder, of the St. Louis & Memphis Packet Company, and Capt. Hoarstill, Superintendent of the Mississippi Valley Barge Line, explained at length various obstructions to free navigation of the river, and how the difficulties can be overcome at a comparatively light expense. Several other prominent gentlemen presented their views, and answered many questions asked by the members of the Committee, and a number of others will give information to-morrow. It is also expected that several Grangers from the surrounding States will have a consultation with the Committee, and present a claim for cheap transportation.

ONLY A SPECK OF WAR.

Order Restored in the Affairs of Wayne County, Ind.—The Mob Dispersed and Disheartened.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NIGHT'S BIVOUAC.

Last night there were seventy Richmonds in the field at Centreville, all sniffing battle from afar; but to-day there was a rainbow in the cloud of war.

All is reported quiet at Centreville. The mob, seeing there would be seventy, instead of seven, men to put to flight this time, failed to make an attack. The only demonstration made was by a lot of fellows who were evidently in masks the night before, and not yet wholly recovered from their excitement. They come near the jail, but dispersed about midnight.

THE WORK OF DEMOLITION.

This morning, the Commissioners added about fifty men to the company of laborers engaged in demolishing the old jail, who were joined by about the same number of mechanics out of Robinson's machine works, who went over to take down the iron fence surrounding the square. To these were added in turn 100 more men, with twenty teams. In less than three hours the fence, which cost originally $[illegible], was taken down, and by noon loaded upon cars, which were brought over to-night.

A GUARD TO BE MAINTAINED.

Now the Commissioners propose keeping as strong a guard as necessary, and as many laborers as they can work, until the troublesome job is over.

SOME OF THE MOB'S WORK.

It is said to-day that the house belonging to E. M. Parker, the County Auditor, which he left vacant on his removing to this city, was badly demolished by the mob Tuesday night. They broke windows and stripped off weather boarding and doors.

An anonymous letter was received by Commissioner Wiggins on Tuesday, admonishing him to beware. This has been followed by rumors of various threats against the lives of him and his associate, Mr. Brooks; but they are not apprehensive of their being carried into effect.

[To the Associated Press.]

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct. 30.—The threatened raid from the western portion of the county to aid in the capture of the Centreville Jail from a guard of fifty deputies, did not take place last night, although at 10 o'clock it was learned from a Cambridge City source that a party was going from there. Warnings to the same effect had been previously sent to the authorities here, and the raid was the general theme of street discussion. There was not the slightest disturbance at Centreville last night, and to-day a working force, 200 strong, has been employed there, suitably protected by guards.

WASHINGTON.

Bonds for the Syndicate—District of Columbia Affairs—Notice to Applicants for Civil Service Examination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department is to be sent to Europe on business in connection with the Syndicate, which, it is stated, will cause his absence from here about a year. He will sail from New York on Wednesday next, and it is probable that he will have the company of two or three other Government employes, who will go for the purpose of helping the Chief Clerk to guard the quantity of new bonds that may then be forwarded to the European Syndicate.

Preparatory to an official report of the condition of affairs in the District of Columbia, the Governor has asked the Comptroller and the Auditor for an official statement of the revenues and indebtedness of the District of Columbia up to to-morrow. The Auditor states that the total bonded debt to-day is $[illegible] 251.18, nearly $100,000 less than the limit allowed by law. From these official reports the revenues are shown to be ample for the payment of the indebtedness of the District of Columbia thus far contracted.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPOINTMENT RECONSIDERED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The appointment of James H. Clark as Postmaster at Mattoon, Ill., has been reconsidered, and Mr. Lynn will remain in office.

CORRECTION.

A telegram published in Tuesday morning's papers announced that from [illegible] to 400 mechanics and about 1,000 laborers had been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard within the last two weeks is an error, a portion of the dispatch having been omitted in the transmission. The discharge alluded to was by the contractors of the Board of Public Works and private establishments. Not more than twenty-five or thirty of all classes have been discharged from the Washington Navy Yard.

The forthcoming Civil Service examinations in New York City will be fixed about the 15th of November, the examinations in Cincinnati on or about the 19th November, and in St. Louis on the 26th of November. Applicants for these examinations may address the heads of all Government Departments, including the Commissioner of Agriculture, excepting the Secretary of State, who does not appear on the list of those to whom applications may be sent. Applications for examinations in New York will probably be too late if they do not reach Washington as early as the 5th of November. Applications for examinations in Cincinnati should reach Washington as early as the 8th of November, and for examinations in St. Louis as early as the 15th of November.

POLITICAL.

Resolutions Adopted by Livingston County Patrons.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Oct. 30.—The Patrons of Husbandry of this county, upon the 16th of March last, formed themselves into an organization for the purpose of perfecting a more intimate and systematic plan for obtaining information concerning crops, markets, and transportation, also for the purpose of purchasing stock, and farming implements. The third quarterly session has just adjourned at this place, after holding a session for two days. The organization represents twenty-nine subordinate Granges, with a membership of over 1,200. The following resolutions were unanimously passed, and measures have already been taken to carry them into effect:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a more systematic purchasing system, by which producers and consumers shall deal as directly with each other as possible.

2. That we appoint a County Purchasing Agent who shall have control of a warehouse, where samples of all classes of agricultural implements on which reductions are made to the Order, can be found on exhibition. Orders will be taken by him direct from the Granges, and not from individual members.

3. That we believe that the interests of farmers and mechanics and other laboring classes are too closely allied to admit of any estrangement in this contest against monopoly. We also solicit the cordial co-operation of all the different organizations of laboring men, who have for their aim their social, moral, and material improvement.

4. That we heartily approve and indorse the action of the Northwestern Farmers' Convention held at Chicago, Oct. 22, 1873, in recommending to the farmers of the Northwest that they withhold from the market their hogs until the price shall give a "remuneration to the producer." Furthermore, we believe that it only requires a thorough spirit of co-operation among ourselves to successfully carry out the spirit and letter of this resolution.

5. That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Grange in the county.

6. That in order to improve and educate ourselves, we recommend that arrangements be made by which a course of lectures will be delivered before our Granges this winter upon popular scientific subjects.

The Grange in this county are doing well, and constantly adding to their membership. The following is a list of the County Grange officers: Master, Brownson Smith, Forrest; Overseer, B. F. Fitch, Fairbury; Secretary, S. T. K. Prime, Dwight; Lecturer, F. O. Darnell, Indian Grove.

The next quarterly meeting will be held at Odell, Dec. 29.

Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—W. C. Duncan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, having withdrawn, his place has been filled by Ald. Charles M. Garrison.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 30.—There are now eighty-six boys and sixty-eight girls in the State Soldiers' Orphans' Home in this city. Since Nov. 1, 1871, 30 have been admitted, [illegible] have been discharged; 2 have died.

LOCAL POLITICS.

A Law-and-Order Meeting Invaded by Hesingites.

Capt. Brockway, the One-Legged Soldier, Dragged from the Platform.

Fred Gund's Police Look on, and Refuse to Quell the Riot.

Will the Decent People of Chicago Turn the City Over to Such Ruffians?

Fraudulent Naturalization Papers Still Issued from "the Machine."

Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon Takes the Stump Against Hesing and Bummerism.

Announcements of Meetings to Be Held To-Night.

The frauds being perpetrated by the naturalization machine are the most unblushing outrage that has been committed against American citizenship. As an article of manufacture, a citizen is the easiest thing to make. It is encouraging home manufactures with a vengeance, and, so long as it suits the Criminal Court Ring to keep in that line of business, it will go on. The manipulators turn a crank and out pops the citizen ready made to order, and ready to vote for those who own him. Some 3,000 of these enfranchised persons have been the result of two weeks' work, and they expect to finish off 1,000 more between now and Tuesday. As for swearing, there is no trouble about that. A few professional perjurers hanging round the Court have grown so used to swearing that it is no trouble in life to them, and they would rather perjure themselves than not. This fraudulent naturalization is the stronghold of the Hesing party, and all their hopes of success are based upon it and upon "repeating," which they hope to practice to an alarming extent on election day. It behooves every good citizen, every man who feels an interest in this great and proud city, to turn like an army with banners and defend it from the incursion which the dangerous classes intend to make. If any further evidence is required to convince the reader of the truthfulness of the above assertions, we point him to the following letter:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The desperate means to which the Hesing-O'Hara Sample-Room party intend to resort to carry their ticket is foreshadowed by a circumstance which came to my knowledge within the last twenty-four hours. A German, who formerly lived in Chicago, but has, for the last three years, lived in the interior of the State, being now in the city, was approached by one of his countrymen, and asked to cast his vote for the Hesing-O'Hara ticket next Tuesday. Upon being told that he had no right to vote in Chicago, as he was no longer a resident, the party soliciting then said it would make no difference, as *he* would go with him to any one of the polls, and swear that he had been, and still was, a resident, and entitled to vote in this city. This proposition was promptly rejected, as it would be by any man of honor and respectability. I have long known the German thus approached, and know him to be a law-abiding citizen, loyal to the cause of good government. It is only by such means as this circumstance indicates that the Sample-Room crowd can hope to win. VIGILANCE.

THE SKIN-GAMBLERS, TO A MAN,

are with the Hesingites. The most active man in the First Ward in getting names registered was Mike McDonald, the notorious proprietor of numerous gambling dens. He was working in the interest of Foley for Alderman, and so was "Ed" Longley, the Deputy-Sheriff, who aspires to succeed Tim Bradley next year. Longley is going the wrong way about it. The gamblers of Chicago can never elect him, and respectable men will never vote for a man who aids and abets gamblers to capture the City and County Governments. So active have Mike McDonald and Longley been, that they managed to register in the Second Precinct of the First Ward 130 more names than were ever polled in that precinct. They are working to defeat Mr. Lyon, the Law-and-Order candidate, who, if elected, will not be in cahoots with gamblers and candidates for Sheriff.

AT THE HEADQUARTERS

over the whisky shop on Randolph street things were very gloomy yesterday. Mr. Hesing going into the room, and seeing a crowd loafing round, wanted to know why they were not running round their wards instead of loafing; if they could make votes as well as they could loaf, they would be sure of the election. The bummers dispersed to make votes at the frown of their Boss.

ALDERMANIC.

In order to satisfy public curiosity on a rather important matter, we publish the following list of Aldermanic candidates, so far as they have yet been nominated. In some of the wards, especially the Ninth, there are many independent candidates, but with little or no chance of success. The list is as follows:

Ward.	Union.	People's.	Independent.
1	D. J. Lyon.	Thomas Foley.	None.
2	Arthur Dixon.	Hugh Reed.	None.
3	J. W. McGennies.	Wm. Fitzgerald.	J. W. Thomas.
4	Jesse Spaulding.	None.	None.
5	A. B. Stone.	None.	Alfred James.
6	Wm. Tracey.	None.	None.
7	None.	Ed. Cullerton.	None.
8	M. Fleming.	J. H. Hildreth.	None.
9	George Powell.	John S. Ryan.	J. Clark. J. W. P. Cardwell.
10	C. L. Woodman.	M. Greenebaum.	None.
11	J. E. Ferguson.	George E. White.	Several.
12	Monroe Heath.	None.	Tom Courtney.
13	J. L. Campbell.	None.	None.
14	S. E. Cleveland.	Wm. Turtle.	Wm. F. Greene. R. Goodwillie.
15	J. E. Trowbridge	J. J. McGrath.	None.
16	P. L. Hawkinson	Thomas Grant.	None.
17	None.	Jacob Lengacher	None.
18	James Hanley.	None.	Tim Welsh.
19	S. S. Greeley.	Thomas Lynch.	None.
20	Joel D. Harvey.	Julius Jonas.	Ed Kehoe.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A Law-and-Order meeting of citizens of the Eighteenth Ward was held last evening in Svea Hall, corner of Wells and Superior streets. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Michael Drew. Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I did not come here to advise you as to the course you should pursue on election day. I am of the impression that you have already made up your minds to cast your ballots in favor of the ticket which, in your judgment, will place men in control of our city and county government who are honest and capable, and who will labor unceasingly to carry out those needed reforms in the economical administration of our municipal affairs which every good citizen so heartily desires. But first of all, there is a great principle involved in the coming contest. An attempt is now being made by a certain class of citizens, in our city, to place a party in the control of our city government whose avowed purpose is to repeal all laws which tend to restrain vice and lawlessness. Mr. Hesing has inaugurated this movement, has forced the issue upon the citizens of Chicago, and is making unconscionable efforts to carry, by any means, the November election. The American people who have always cherished a reverence and love for law and order, have taken the alarm, and are now fully determined, with the aid of all law-abiding and liberty-loving adopted citizens, to defeat Mr. Hesing and his followers at the ballot-box. But Mr. Hesing, who is a wily politician, seeing that the Germans do not possess the numerical strength to carry the election, has entered into a combination with a few Irish-American politicians, who claim that they can unite their countrymen with the Germans to defeat the Americans in their laudable purpose to maintain inviolate the laws which enjoin a liberal but decent observance of a quiet Sunday. It is for you to say, gentlemen, whether or not the few Irish-American politicians, who, for the sake of obtaining the spoils of office, have conspired with Mr. Hesing, to obtain control of the City Government, represent you? Do these few politicians speak for you? Are you willing to be led to the polls and vote as they command? Are you for American customs and American laws, or for German customs and German laws? Or, to put the question fairly and squarely, are you for Germany or America? I venture to state that if the issue was thoroughly understood by the Irish-American citizens of this city the few politicians who claim to represent them could count on their fingers' ends the number of Irish-American citizens who would follow them to the polls on election day. Now, I can safely declare that ninety-nine hundredths of the Irish-American citizens of Chicago are not in favor of violating law and deliberately outraging order. The Irish-Americans have their faults, but these faults are external, and can be seen by the world. But one thing I can say of them, they are at heart a thoroughly law-abiding people. Amid the storms and throes of a chequered history the Irish race has remained unshaken in its warm devotion to principle. Then is it not effrontery on the part of two or three politicians to form, on behalf of the Irish-American citizens, an unnatural combination with Mr. Hesing and the people he pretends to represent for the purpose of violating law, though really to capture the city and county treasury? The Irish-American citizens of Chicago will not be sold out. They will continue to honor the laws of the Republic and maintain its institutions. Two or three Irish office-seekers in this city have the impudence to ask Irish-Americans to become the tools of Mr. Hesing and aid him in his ambitious designs to become director of the destinies of the people, an absolute ruler in a free country. (Applause.) Irish citizens will not aid or abet any conspiracy of that kind. [Applause.] Even a large majority of grocery and liquor dealers decidedly favor the maintenance of law and order, and will not be dragooned into the ranks of the Hesing party. They have no affiliation with Mr. Hesing, who has traduced, vilified, and proscribed Irish-Americans during his life. He wants to use the Irish-Americans to gratify his personal ambition. If it were possible for him to attain that end, which it is not, he would sell them out when success was attained. [Applause.] I trust the day will never come when Irishmen will array themselves against their natural friends, the American people. Since the day the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, to their honor be it said, the American people have been the generous, true and steadfast friends of the Irish race both at home and in this country [Great Applause.] After the disasters of '98, the young republic received the noble Irish exiles [cheers] with open arms [cheers], invested them with that liberty for which they were willing to shed their blood in their native land, and intrusted them with positions of honor and emolument. [Applause.] Later still, when gaunt famine stalked through Ireland, and the people were decimated, fell dead in the thousands by the road-sides for want of bread, the warm-hearted and generous Americans were the first to load their ships with golden grain to relieve a stricken and famishing people. [Loud cheering.] But yesterday the literary scavenger Froude, came to this country to influence public opinion against Ireland and her cause; to the credit of the American press and the American people, let it be said, his mission was a complete failure. [Cheers, and "Good."] He returned full of chagrin and disappointment. Then we are asked to become the foes of a people who have slapped our historic enemies in the face. ["We won't go back on them."] Irish-Americans are a part and parcel of this country. They honor and love the free institutions, and the flag of this Republic. They will show that the arrogant ring who met in a back room and made the "slate," represent but a very small faction of politicians and office-seekers.

Profit and power will result in more ways than one to the ring-masters. They would, if successful, distribute the patronage of the respective offices to strengthen and perpetuate an unscrupulous, tyrannical and corrupt ring, a worse than Tammany Ring. They would make themselves the autocrats and dictators of the city, and ostracize every citizen who would not fawn and cringe at their feet. No greater calamity could befall Chicago than to have the City Government fall into their hands. They would fasten an iron grasp upon it, which it might take years to loosen. They are resorting to the most shameful and corrupt means to get possession of the City Government. The gamblers, the shoulder-strikers, and turbulent bullies are employed to intimidate and frighten honest and peaceable citizens to support their ticket. They are circulating the most slanderous and malicious reports about the characters of David A. Gage, W. K. Sullivan, and others on the Citizens' Union Ticket. But the more lies they invent and circulate, the more damaging it is to their unworthy cause. David A. Gage is a high-minded, honorable, and trustworthy citizen. Mr. W. K. Sullivan needs no vindication at my hands. He represented this ward in the Legislature, and his record is before you. He is an Irish gentleman, a man whose love and devotion to the old land has never waved, and wherever you put him by your votes he will reflect credit upon our race.

Before leaving the stand, gentlemen, let me express my belief that the German citizens are not responsible for the conduct of Mr. Hesing. Thinking men of that nationality will not vote his ticket, for they know that he has placed them in a false light before the world, and that his attempt to array them in hostility to all other citizens is a species of Know-Nothingism which they cannot afford to countenance or approve. Take my word for it that, on the day of election, it will be found that they will rebuke him and his presumptuous and mischievous cause.

That Irish-Americans will do their duty and prove that their sympathies are on the side of law and good government, there is no doubt; but let them come out in such overwhelming numbers that there will be no doubt as to where they stand. [Cheers.]

Mr. Fitzgibbon got through his speech in peace and quietness, but soon after the room was invaded by a horde of Hesingites, some of the vilest specimens of humanity that can be picked up in the slimes of Chicago. They hooted, and yelled, and cursed, like demons; pulled, and tore, and fought like wild beasts. Efforts to preserve order was useless. The only place where ruffians like them could be kept quiet is inside a straight-jacket, and the straight-jacket inside the Penitentiary. Such a collection of low-browed, villainous visages could not be collected outside a rogue's gallery. Neither age nor infirmity could win their respect. One burly brute caught hold of Capt. Brockway, candidate for County Clerk on the Citizens' Union ticket, a one-legged soldier, and hauled him off the platform, calling him by the vilest epithets. Could the citizens of Chicago have passed by, one by one, and have glanced at the forces of the crowd, and have witnessed their barbarous proceedings, the Hesing ticket which such barbarians support would not receive the vote or support of a single decent man. It shows to what straits the Hesingites are reduced when they have to instruct their bullies and shoulder-hitters to disturb and break up meetings intended to advocate law and order. With the gamblers in the First Ward, and the bullies they can pay to fight for them in other wards, Hesing and his friends hope to lay the proud city of Chicago, and all that is decent and good in it, at the feet of the dangerous classes. Policemen were called into the hall to quell the riot, but they made no special effort to do so, and it seemed as if they were secretly in sympathy with the rioters. If such scenes are the concomitants of the Hesing party, it is a blessing that the campaign will end next Tuesday, when, if decent men do their duty at the polls, ruffians will not rule the city as they ruled the meeting last night.

THIRD WARD—COLORED.

A meeting of the colored citizens of the Third Ward was held last evening at the Olivet Church, on Fourth avenue, for the purpose of agreeing upon a candidate for Alderman. Mr. W. S. Johnson called the gathering to order.

He said the meeting was in the interest of Mr. J. W. E. Thomas, who had been nominated for Alderman. He was a respectable citizen, a property-owner, and a law-and-order man in every respect. The colored people had been unjustly treated in the past, and they had been forced to nominate Mr. Thomas for their self-protection.

Mr. Bartlett was called upon for a few remarks, but he declined to make any until he had heard others. He was not very well posted on the question before the meeting.

Mr. Hancock said Mr. Thomas was just as good a citizen as Mr. McGennies. He advised them to stick together and support their own candidate.

Mr. Hatheway, a white citizen from the southern end of the ward, advocated the claims of Mr. Thomas as against Mr. McGennies, from whom the ward had received no attention.

Mr. Hancock wanted it understood that the colored citizens of the Third Ward would vote for all the Law-and-Order candidates with the exception of Mr. McGennies.

Mr. Philip Wadsworth, Law-and-Order candidate for County Treasurer, spoke of the ticket as a whole, saying it was one which deserved the vote of every respectable citizen. As to the election of the Alderman in the ward, he knew nothing about it, but hoped they would elect a reputable citizen.

Elder De Baptiste said the colored people were all in favor of law and order, and there was no necessity for speaking on that question. They were assembled for the purpose of protesting against the course pursued by the Law-and-Order party in ignoring them. Their protest was made when they nominated Mr. Thomas, and he advised them to cast their votes for him.

Mr. D. J. Lyon said it was useless for him to speak about law and order, as all present appeared to be a unit on the question. He came there expecting to find them divided on that vital principle, but he was pleased to see that they were solidly in favor of the Citizens' Union ticket. In his opinion, the gentleman who spoke about taxes and in favor of Colvin was a demagogue.

Mr. Hatheway, the gentleman alluded to, endeavored to reply, but the Chairman begged of him to desist, and he consented.

Mr. Bartlett spoke in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas. The colored people did not think as they used to. They would not suffer neglect any longer, and would do what they could to get a representation in the Council this time. At any rate they should do what they could to defeat Mr. McGennies, who had given the ward no attention. It was the filthiest ward in the city, full of pestilence and disease, and they were determined to have it cleaned——by the Alderman?

Mr. Thomas, the candidate for Alderman, was then called upon. He said he never expected the nomination, but now that he had received it he would run for the office, and do what he could for the benefit of his people. He promised, if elected, to adhere firmly to the right, as he understood it, and work for the interest of the ward. The colored people were as much entitled to representation as any other nationality, and were determined not to take bread without butter any longer. He has been offered $500 to withdraw from the canvass. That showed that the colored people were of some importance. He was in favor of the Sunday law, but did not believe that a certain class of people should be compelled to close their places and another class allowed to keep open. He favored the closing of all places of business on the Sabbath-Day.

Mr. Lipscomb, a gentleman who was charged with being scared, indignantly denied the allegation. He was working for the success of Mr. Thomas and the Citizens' Union ticket. It was his prerogative to vote for whom he pleased, and he was in favor of allowing everyone else to do the same.

Mr. L. B. White spoke in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas. It would be a stigma upon the colored race if he was not properly supported. The movement for the election of Mr. Thomas was based on the determination of the colored race to be represented in every political canvass in the future.

Other gentlemen spoke in favor of the election of Mr. Thomas and the general elevation of the race, and the meeting adjourned.

NINTH WARD.

A meeting of citizens of the Ninth Ward was held yesterday evening at No. 306 Tyler street, and was attended by quite a large number of voters, altogether too large for the room, which was not capable of holding more than fifty or sixty people, about a hundred having to go home without partaking of the words of the meeting. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ward, and Ald. George Powell was requested to address the voters. He did so in a brief but forcible speech, in which he showed what the Common Council had done for the ward within the past year, appropriating the sum of $65,000 for the laying of the sewers through the streets, which had hitherto remained unsewered. He pledged his word that, if elected, he would do all he could to have the gas laid on in the streets, and said that if the Gas Company objected to do so they would be made to comply. The meeting adjourned to meet again at Temperance Hall on Saturday evening, when, it is expected, a large number of voters will be present and show that the Citizens' Union is the ticket that will show ahead for the Ninth Ward on Tuesday next.

EIGHTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of the Eighth Ward was held last evening at the church on Mitchell street, between Throop and Loomis. B. P. Derrickson, being elected Chairman, stated that the main object of the meeting was to nominate an Alderman, and to make preparations for next Tuesday's election.

Mayor Bond, Capt. Connett, and Col. Thomas J. Turner, made eloquent and forcible speeches.

Louis Nachmann, a German, promised 300 German votes in the Eighth Ward for the Law-and-Order ticket, which announcement was greeted with immense applause.

Mr. Smelt, another German, urged upon the meeting the importance of nominating a good man for the office of Alderman.

Mr. Mathew Fleming received the unanimous nomination for Alderman of the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Fleming being called upon for a speech, thanked the meeting for the compliment conferred upon him, and promised, if elected, to do his duty toward the citizens of the ward to the best of his ability. He was confident he could beat either of the two "People's" candidates in the field.

A general discussion followed about a more thorough organization for the work of next Tuesday, and it was finally decided that the Campaign Committee designated by the Central Committee be authorized to fill vacancies and to report to a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at the same place.

The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A magnificent Law-and-Order meeting was held in the Sixteenth Ward on Larrabee street, near Grant-place, last evening. The large hall was filled by a respectable and intelligent audience, who listened intently to speeches which discussed the issues of the campaign. Mr. Brice A. Miller occupied the chair, and Mr. John C. Barker officiated as Secretary. Speeches were made by the Hon. A. L. Morrison, Capt. Brockway, W. K. Sullivan, and A. L. Rockwell. The Sixteenth Ward is in good condition and will show its power on election-day.

HOW HE BECAME A CANDIDATE.

Since a child, Mr. Alfred James has yearned for Aldermanic honors, and as years rolled by and the unappreciative voters of his ward failed to nominate him as their representative, his heart grew sick, and he was fast giving way to despair, when the formation of the Hesing party aroused his hopes. "Now or never for a nomination," he cried, and began canvassing for signers to a petition to himself, got up by himself, to allow himself to become a candidate for Alderman of the Fifth Ward. His grocer, his butcher, and one or two other interested friends, signed the thing, but unfortunately no names of weight were attached to the document. In vain he begged, and prayed, and coaxed, no Law-and-Order man would have anything to do with it, and so, after exhausting the patience of his friends in the ward, and getting about half a dozen names, he added a few of his own accord, and went to other wards and towns and scraped up the signatures of parties who had no earthly interest in the matter. Among these may be mentioned J. D. Cole, of No. 999 Indiana avenue; M. S. Kingsland, who boards at the Atherton House, north of Twenty-second street; Albert Moore, of Evanston; John L. Hancock, who lives north of Twenty-sixth street; James Bowles, C. C. Thompson, Henry Simpson, H. C. Frederick, and J. Spring, whose names are not in the directory; George A. Simpson, of No. 863 Wabash avenue; H. E. Updike, of No. 1167 Prairie avenue; and John Mason, who is not in the ward. The genius which Alfred James exhibited in the matter attracted the attention of the bummers of the Ward. With one consent they cried, "Here is a man of our own kidney. This is the man we want," and a caucus meeting was called to be held the same evening in Leipp's brewery. There he received the promise of support from the beer interest, new names were added, and the document as amended, was published in the advertising columns of the papers. What success shall attend so strangely a gotten-up nomination as this, it belongs the respectable portion of the ward to determine.

MEETING THIS EVENING.

Law-and-Order meetings will be held this evening as follows:

Tenth Ward—Corner of Green and Madison streets.

Eleventh Ward—Corner of Robey and Polk streets.

Fourteenth Ward—Tammany Hall, corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets. L. L. Bond, Thomas J. Fronin, W. K. Sullivan, A. L. Morrison, D. A. Gage, John Heafield, and others will speak.

Fifteenth Ward—Rolling-Mills reading-room, corner of Waubansia avenue and Wright street.

Good speakers will be present at all these meetings.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You altogether misconceive the motive of the seven County Commissioners who voted to rent rooms in the tenantless building of Wilbur F. Storey for $6,000, when better rooms were offered for one-half the amount. Some few of the Commissioners may have voted for Storey for the purpose of getting the support of the *Times* for the Hesing ticket. The rest of them were bought for cash, and are now owned by Storey, by a more secure title even than the *Times* building. The public will remember that when the Grand Jury were indicting the bribers and the bribed of the Common Council some eighteen months ago, Alderman Montgomery offered evidence to prove that the checks of W. F. Storey & Co. had been freely offered to members of the Council for their votes on the city printing question. The evidence was ruled out on the ground that two years had intervened,—the limit fixed by the statute for prosecutions for bribery. If the Grand Jury shall institute inquiries as to the recent outrageous action of the County Commissioners, I venture to say that not merely one, but several, of those worthies will be found liable to indictment. Of course, the money to be paid by the county, over and above a fair rental for the rooms, will be available to reimburse these preliminary expenses. J. C. H.

A PRETTY STRONG RECOMMENDATION.

We, the undersigned, merchants and citizens of Chicago, have known Mr. Philip Wadsworth for many years, and we cheerfully accord to him high character for honesty, ability, and good business qualifications, and have no hesitation in saying that, if the people of Cook County elect him to the office for which he is a candidate, he will discharge the duties faithfully and well.

W. C. D. Grannis,
Sibley, Endicott & Co.,
McKindley, Gilchrist & Co.,
Allen, Keith & Co.,
Kimbark Bros. & Co.,
John V. Ayer,
Phil. B. Ayer,
C. B. Hale,
Gray Brothers,
F. F. Spencer,
Stewart, Aldrich & Co.,
S. F. Mason,
Marsh Bros.,
J. L. Smith & Co.,
G. C. Ames,
S. M. Moore & Co.,
John V. Farwell & Co.,
Henry W. King & Co.,
Charles P. Kellogg & Co.,
M. D. Wells & Co.,
Keith Brothers,
C. M. Henderson & Co.,
Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore,
F. Tuttle,
D. B. Fisk & Co.,
William G. Hibbard,
G. C. Cook & Co,
J. B. Raymond,
Samuel B. Raymond,
Brown & Bohner,
Stearns, Dickinson & Co.,
George S. Bowen,
Chauncey T. Bowen.

A CARD FROM JUDGE MOORE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I have to state, in reply to the article of "Inquirer" in your political column of this morning, that I am not the Judge Moore referred to by him, nor any relative of his, and that I never was in Richmond, Va., in my life. Judge J. W. Moore, formerly of Mt. Sterling, Ky., was a member of the Confederate Congress, sitting in Richmond, and may have made the remarks attributed by "Inquirer" to me. There is no truth whatever in the insinuation that I was "driven from Kentucky on account of disunion sentiments," for I never entertained any such sentiments. Nor is there the least foundation for any such charge. Respectfully,

SAMUEL M. MOORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

In a theatre like Hooley's, where the excellence of the company is guaranteed, the one thing needful is novelty, and the piece will draw. Theatre-goers of the more cultivated class partake of the character of the Athenians of old, inasmuch as they desire perpetually to see and to hear some new thing. The announcement that another novelty was in store for them last evening brought out an unusually large audience, who defied the storm in their anxiety to criticise or be amused by that novelty. It was Anna Cora Mowatt's "society drama," "Fashion," which thus challenged their attention, and exposed so many to the sudden snow. Not that "Fashion" is a novelty. Twenty years ago it deserved that name, and evoked the criticism of a startled literary circle. It was the first bold attempt to discard the traditions of the stage, and dress human beings in their every-day attire. It was the first step toward dramatic rationalism, and the authoress was the apostle of a new school. Like all innovations, it met with scorn, and was duly protested by the critics of the day. It was dubbed "the upholstery drama," the "teacup-and-saucer" drama, and the wits of the day could not say anything too facetious about it. Nevertheless it throve mightily, and, through T. W. Robertson, secured a strong hold upon the public taste. It is not probable that more than a fraction of the highly-amused audience last evening realized the fact that they were contemplating the original "society drama" of the present age, nor is it likely that the consciousness of doing so would have increased or diminished their enjoyment. They certainly did enjoy it, and their recollection of it will not suffer by the announcement that thousands of others have been equally pleased by its drolleries and moved by its satire. It is not necessary to give a synopsis of it, nor even to hint at its plot. It is ingenious and intricate, and evidently the result of serious study. Not that it is perfect as a literary effort, or that the force of its satire is always applicable, but with its defects it is in pleasing contrast with many of the latter-day productions from more pretentious pens. The leading character is that of a bogus French nobleman, the *Count Jolimaitre*, taken by Mr. Saulsbury, and played by that gentleman with spirit and finish. It happens to be peculiarly in his line, and has been studied up by him with great care at short notice. The foreign villain is a part in which Mr. Saulsbury has earned merited commendation on previous occasions, and it is one with which he is likely to become identified exclusively. This should not be, for the more one sees of Mr. Saulsbury the more acceptable becomes his style. There is one peculiarity of his elocution to which his attention might be called, and that is the habit of emphasizing every syllable in his lines. When a word like "eccentricity" occurs he is apt to pronounce it as five distinct monosyllables, thus creating a very unpleasant feeling on the part of the audience. It is only a matter of habit, one into which too many actors fall. What is true of Mr. Saulsbury will apply to several other gentlemen who nightly appear with him. Mr. Bishop's part, *Adam Trueman*, is not a comedy part by any means, the honest old farmer from Catteraugus being rather a foil to offset the follies of the shoddy party among whom he has fallen. Mr. Bishop appreciates this, apparently, only in part, and gives way to an irresistable desire to excite a laugh on his own account. It is true an audience will laugh at Mr. Bishop without other provocation than his figure, but a trifle less "mugging" would be an improvement. Mr. Giddens had a minor part, *Snobson*, out of which, as usual, he created a character. Give him any part you please, and he will seize upon something to construct an ideal character. This will be found true of almost everything he has played, and one begins to think that minor parts are thrown to him for the purpose of testing his ability. He certainly has succeeded in putting a soul into a great deal of worthless matter during his stay in Chicago, and the care with which he played last night is only additional evidence of his versatility. Perhaps the most amusing part of the evening was that played by Miss Fanny Mathias, who appeared as "*Prudence*, a maiden lady of a certain age." It was an unconscious success. There was very little art about it, but a world of nature, and the lady only half appreciated her own excellence. It was so naive and funny that the audience roared over and over again at her efforts to win the affections of the bluff old farmer from Catteraugus. It was the first conscientious effort of a tyro in acting, and so neat and pretty that too much commendation cannot be given the lady for her creation. The dress and figure was irresistibly quaint, and the natural feeling of hesitation and embarrassment consequent upon a first appearance only served to add to its piquancy. Let us encourage such talent, for it is deserving, not by forcing the beginner into roles beyond her reach, but by such a spontaneous recognition as the audience gave last evening. The remainder of the cast was good, of course. Mrs. Maeder, Miss Meek, Mr. Soggs, Mr. Sullivan, and little Miss Howard always deserve a word of praise, and will not feel the omission if they receive no further notice. Mr. Reed deserves more than a mere mention, for he has made a study of the negro character, and his dialect and laugh are worthy of Rice or Cotton. Mr. Eytinge, too, deserves a word of commendation. Miss Cline is a little too brusque and boisterous even for her line of parts always to please. The piece was mounted superbly, and played with zeal and spirit. It will be taken off after Saturday night. If the orcestra would only try a little more variety in its selections, everything would be lovely.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson will appear at McVicker's this evening as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons." This familiar drama will doubtless call out an enormous audience, rain or shine, to criticise the beautiful star in a new role.

NEWS ITEMS.

The people of North Adams, Mass., are waking up to the fact that the Hoosac tunnel is within two months of completion, and a celebration of the event is the topic of discussion.

—Some Chinamen last winter rented 160 acres of land a short distance from the city, and now they are gathering a splendid rice crop. They used a syphon to flood their fields from the river.—*New Orleans Price Current.*

—David Parrish and family, of Charlevoix, accompanied by Dr. Wright and family, of Yuba, are preparing for a journey to Florida by water, in a little schooner. They will cross Lake Michigan to Green Bay, thence by the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to the Mississippi, and down the Father of Waters to the Gulf.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—Rufus Townsend, of Albia, has had to pay $1,000 for courting the milliner of his native village, promising to marry her, and yet failing to do it. As the cold weather approaches women mean business, and, unless men mean the same thing, they had best keep clear of them.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Gate City.*

—The Menasha (Wis.) *Press* tells how a wife played it on her husband, with whom she had not lived on the most peaceable terms. After taking $4,200 in Government bonds from the lining of his vest where he had secreted it, they parted, and now the husband regrets the step, and has lost confidence in the fair sex.

—The receipts of wheat at the Duluth elevator for the week ending Oct. 24 were 150,000 bushels; total for the season, 1,712,814 bushels. The shipments for the week were 151,253 bushels; total for the season, 1,753,732 bushels. These figures were taken from the books of the Elevator Company this morning, and can be relied upon as accurate.—*Duluth Minnesotian.*

—Who does not remember going to a very fair circus when a boy for 25 cents? Lower prices for the opera and theatre are now coming in. Mr. Daly has reduced the price for reserved seats at his two theatres to $1, and it is said that other places of entertainment will follow suit. By the way, isn't it about time that some of the high-priced lecturers come down to a basis of 10$? and taverns below $5 a day?—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Chillicothe (Ohio) *Gazette* says: "Gov. Allen has a colored man who does his marketing, and visits daily the city for the purpose of purchasing eatables for the new Governor's table. This man seems somewhat elated at the success of his employer, and feels that the plain title 'Major' is not quite grand enough, and so, on entering the meat market last Saturday, he exclaimed, 'The Government wants a roast of beef.'"

—In the recent Woman's Congress, in New York, Mrs. Maria Jourdan Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Georgia, said that if the papers of the Congress were to be read in the South, the Southern women would not be quiet until they had the ballot. The Savannah *Advertiser* says: "Mrs. Westmoreland, a Southern woman herself, ought to have a better knowledge of the sentiments of her own sex in the South. If Mrs. Westmoreland herself should undertake a canvass of the South under the banner of Mesdames Stanton and Livermore, she would fail to win over to her cause a sufficient number of women to start even a first-class sewing society."

—The Racine (Wis.) *Journal* contains an account of a lawsuit recently postponed in the Circuit Court for that county, in which a prominent lawyer, whose given name is Peter, was interested. It appears that this gentleman had been on friendly terms with a young lady, and he had showered her with greenbacks. His heart hardened toward her one day, and he thought with great bitterness how foolishly he had squandered his wealth. The result of his meditations was a suit-at-law to recover the money he had paid her. The case will be tried next spring.

—The minister of one of our colored churches announced to his congregation on Sunday, the 12th, that on the Friday following a prayer-meeting would be held in the church in behalf of the fever sufferers of Memphis, and exhorted his congregation to put on "sack-cloth and ashes" on that solemn occasion. An old sister of the church taking the exhortation literally, procured a lot of old coffee-sacks, worked them into a well-fitting dress, sprinkled said unique dress profusely with ashes, and when the day of prayer arrived put it on and started for the house of God. She was stopped by her mistress, who had considerable difficulty in explaining to her the real meaning of the minister.—*Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.*

—Last Tuesday Mr. Bratland and his son John, of Cambridge, Isanti County, Minn., went out hunting after wild geese, and when on a creek or small lake they separated, each going in a different direction. The son wandered along until he came nearly opposite where his father was, and was creeping along in order to get to the bank of the creek to discover whether there was any game on it. The father, seeing a moving object, and thinking it was a goose, took aim and fired. The whole charge of buckshot entered the head of his son, killing him instantly. The father hastened to the spot to discover that, instead of killing a goose, he had killed his own son.—*Anoka (Minn.) Union.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 26@28s. Wheat—winter, 12s; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 13s@13s 3d. Corn, 31s 9d. Pork, 72s 6d. Lard, 40s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—5 p. m.—Wheat—white, 12s 8d @12s 9d. Corn, 32s. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—5 p. m.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,800 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, average quality, 12s 8d@12s 9d; club do, 13s@13s 3d; red winter, 10s@12s. Flour, 26s@28s. Corn, 32s. Cheese, 68s.

LONDON, Oct. 30—5 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £16,000. The amount withdrawn from bank on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols for money, 92⅜; on account, 92⅜. United States Bonds—5-40s of '65, 93; do of '67, 96¼; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90¾. Erie, 39.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 57f 70c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, 204 head, making the total for the week thus far 5,865 head, or 333 cars. But few cattle were offering to-day, buyers having supplied themselves liberally yesterday, and but few being in attendance to-day. Prices rule strong at yesterday's rates. Sales include 450 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,300@1,471, at $5.62½@5.75; 50 head Ohio steers, averaging 1,200@1,344, at $4.62½@5.00; 250 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,088@1,300, at $4.40@5.00; 60 head Canada steers, averaging 1,055@1,344, at $3.75@4.87½; 90 head Michigan steers, averaging 1,037@1,303, at $3.70@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,200 head. The market is active but weak at yesterday's prices. Canada lambs, $5.00@5.50; Canada sheep, $4.75@5.25; Western sheep, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,300 head, making the total for the week thus far 36,300 head. The market was dull at 15c per cwt decline from yesterday's prices. But little was done. Sales of desirable hogs were made at $4.25@4.40.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 128 cars, or 2,140 head, making 2,770 for the three days, against 1,500 for the same time last week. Market is inactive, with buyers and sellers at loggerheads, but sales show an advance on medium to good natives of about ¼c per lb, and a larger advance on Texans. The extreme range was 9½@12½c for natives, and 6½@9½c for Texans. Sales include seven cars coarse Indiana steers, 6¾ cwt, at 10@10½c; three cars of Ohio do, 7½ cwt, at 11c; five cars do, 7½ cwt, at 11¼@12½c; two cars of Kentucky do, 7½ cwt, at 10½@11½c; six cars of prime Illinois, 7½ to 8½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 9 cars of fair do, 6½ cwt, at 10¼@10½c; 9 cars do, 6¾ cwt, at 10@10½c; 6 cars of Texans, 5½ cwt, at 8½@9c; 6 cars do, 6¼ cwt, at 9½c; 5 cars do, 5 cwt, at 6½c, to dress 54 lbs to the gross cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 26 cars, or 5,380 head, making 8,330 for the three days, against 7,930 for the same time last week. Trade was fair at 4@6c per lb for sheep, and 5½@7½c for lambs. Sales include 2 cars Ohio sheep, 73 lbs average, at 4½c per lb; 1 car do, 79 lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, 82 lbs, at 5c; 1 car do, 81 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 95 lbs, at 5¼c; 1 car do, 89 lbs, at 6c; 1 car of State lambs, 75 lbs, at 7½c; 1 car do, 71 lbs, at 7c; 1 car do, 68 lbs, at 6½c; and part of a car load of Ohio lambs, 70 lbs, at 6½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 74 cars, or 8,980 hogs, making 23,360 for the three days, against 19,100 for the same time last week. Live hogs were dull at 4½@4¾c per lb for fair State and Western. Dressed hogs weak at 5½@6½c.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 42 cars; best, 5¾@5½c; medium, 4¾@5c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 49 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.65@4.75; Yorkers, $4.25@4.40.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 4½ cars; best, $4.75@5.00; prime, $4.25@4.50; good to common, $3.75.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—CATTLE—Very dull, and 12½@25c lower; very best on sale to-day, $4.87½@6.12½; that generally first quality, $4.00@4.87½; medium or good fair quality, $3.12½@4.00. Receipts, 2,860. Sales, 2,193.

HOGS—In fair demand; corn-fed, $6.00@6.50; stillers dull, $5.50@6.00. Receipts, 4,987.

SHEEP—Very dull and lower; fair to extra, $4.00@5.25. Receipts, 2,400.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—There was a more cheerful feeling in trade to-day, and both agents and jobbers were more active. Brown sheetings, bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels were moving more freely. Eight hundred packages of shawls and felt skirts were sold at auction to-day at fair prices. Woolens are quiet, but flannels more active. Gloucester ginghams are selling by a large jobbing house at 9½c. Foreign goods remain dull and unsettled.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 15c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarcely so active, and prices favor buyers; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.25@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.35; extra Ohio, $6.10@7.75; St. Louis, $6.35@10.75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal in fair demand; Western, $3.10@3.65. Wheat opened lower and closed quiet; receipts, 252,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.30@1.31; Iowa spring, $1.30@1.35; No. 2 Chicago, $1.31@1.33; do Milwaukee, $1.35@1.35½; Northwest spring, $1.33. Rye quiet; Western, 91c. Barley dull; common Canada Western, $1.50. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn a shade better, with fair demand; receipts, 167,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60c; sail do, 61@62½c; high mixed and yellow, 61½@63c; white, 65@68c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 52,000 bu; mixed State, 45c; white, 47c; mixed Western, afloat, 46@47½c; white Western, 48@49c.

EGGS—Steady; Western and Canada, 25½@26c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; common to prime Rio, 19½@22½c; stock of Rio on hand, 54,000 bags. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Weak at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long and short clear for December and January, 7c. Lard lower; old steam, 7½c, spot; 7½c January and February.

BUTTER—Steady; good to prime Western firkin, 22@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet and weak at 13½@14c.

WHISKY—Fairly active and firm at 90@91½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and declining; superfine, $4.50@5.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.25@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.45@1.50; amber, $1.55@1.56; No. 1 spring, $1.38@1.40. Rye held at 85c. Corn dull; yellow, 62@63c; mixed, 61@62c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 48@50c; mixed, 46c.

WHISKY—Quiet, at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat—Spring, unchanged; No. 2, $1.25; winter stronger, and held higher; No. 2 red salable at $1.58. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 39½@40c on east track; 39@39½c in elevator seller November. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c, in elevator. Barley dull; No. 2, $1.27½. Rye firm at 63@64c.

WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $13.00@13.50. Bulk meats irregular and lower; shoulders and clear rib, packed, 6½c; clear rib and clear, round lots, 6½c. Bacon irregular; only a very small business done, and accurate quotations cannot be given. Lard dull; prime steam, 7c for January.

HOGS—Lower at $3.50@3.75; receipts, 2,815.

CATTLE—Dull; fair to choice Texans, $3.00@3.75; do natives, $4.00@4.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $6.75@7.00. Wheat dull at $1.30@1.35. Corn dull; old, 42@43c; new, 40c. Rye dull at 74@75c. Oats quiet at 33@43c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—Stock very light; $12.50@12.75 bid; $13.00 asked. Lard—Sales of kettle at 7¼c; steam nominal, and generally held higher. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders nominal at 6@6½c; clear rib quiet at 5½c; clear, 5¾c. Bacon steady; sales of shoulders at 7c; clear rib, 8½c; clear, 8¾c.

WHISKY—Easier; sales at 87@88c,—mainly at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.42; amber Michigan, $1.29½@1.30 cash; $1.30 seller November; $1.34½@1.35 December; No. 1 red, $1.38, cash; No. 2, $1.24½@1.25. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull, No. 1 at 36@36½c; No. 2, 34@34½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; to Kingston or Oswego, 8@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.07¼; No. 2, $1.04 cash; $1.05½ seller November. Corn firm; No. 2, 39½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 30c. Rye steady; No. 1, 64c. Barley irregular; No. 2, $1.40.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 8c; to Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 131,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 74,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing in grain; reliable quotations cannot be given.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.46; No. 1, $1.42; amber, $1.33. Corn steady at 46c. Oats steady at 36c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn quiet at 56c. Barley inactive; Canada held at $1.53@1.56.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 30.—BAGGING—Steady and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominal; mess pork, $14.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 7½@7¾c; clear, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats nominal. Lard, tierce, 8@8½c; steam, nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet at 87c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 65c. Oats firm and scarce; mixed Western, 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and depressed; mess pork, $15.75@16.00; bulkmeats dull and nominal.

BUTTER—Western firm; good to choice crocks and tubs, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Strong; fair to prime Rio, 20½@22½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 94c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—MOLASSES—332 brls received; all sold. Centrifugal No. 44 to prime, 62@64c; prime, 64@72c; choice, 71½c.

WHISKY—Firm; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.02; all others unchanged.

COTTON—Unchanged; sales, 4,650 bales; prices irregular; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 14¼@14½c; low middling, 14½@15c; strictly low middling, 15¼@15½c; middling to good middling, 15¾@17c; receipts, 4,856 bales; no exports; stock, 5,783 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 108@108½; currency, 1½@2. Sterling, bank, 18; sight, 1@2.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull and heavy; sales 18,000 bu Western at 48½@49c, the later for car lots. Oats dull. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; 700 bu at $1.35 for No. 2 Western.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 13c for wheat, and 11½c for corn.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Oct. 30.

Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Turner and Keller, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Bay State, Dunkirk, salt.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Collingwood, light.
Schr Sunrise, Port Huron, coal.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr F. L. Danforth, Buffalo, light.

CLEARED..........Oct. 30.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 25,000 bu barley, 100 brls flour.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 30,000 bu barley, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, 70,600 bu oats.
Prop Raleigh, Buffalo, 48,600 bu corn.
Schr Ethan Allen, Cedar River and Menominee, 1,500 bu oats, 3,000 bu corn, 100 brls pork, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 5,000 bu corn.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, 100 brls lime, 25 brls salt, 5 tons coal.
Schr Republic, Ogdensburgh, 21,165 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Coral, Lincoln, 1,167 bu oats and sundries, 2 brls beef, 4 brls pork.
Prop Eastern State, Buffalo, 15,000 bu barley, 9,853 bu corn, 207 bgs T. seed.
Schr Gipsey, Muskegon, 10 tons hay.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Stmr Arizona, Buffalo, 9,811 bu barley, 21,236 bu wheat.
Stmr Arizona, Erie, 1,000 pigs lead.
Bark Maggie McCrea, Kingston, 20,106 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas Gawn, Buffalo, 23,000 bu wheat.
Schr Thomas Howland, Kingston, 21,499 bu wheat.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.

Lake Freights

Were quiet and lower, quotable easy at 6½c for corn, 5c for oats, and nominal at 7½c for wheat. The engagements reported were: To Buffalo—Schr J. Burt, corn, at 6½c; prop Montana, corn, on private terms; bark Peshtigo, oats at 5c. To Goderich—Schr Lake Forest, wheat at 5½c. To Prescott—Schr O. Mowat (yesterday afternoon), corn at 12½c. To Ogdensburg—Schrs Montpelier and Howland, corn, and schrs Republic and McCann (two latter yesterday), corn, on private terms. To Kingston—A vessel not named, wheat, on private terms. Total, 11; capacity equal to about 60,000 bu wheat; 184,000 bu corn; 37,000 bu oats. The following vessels were chartered to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 8c: Steam barges C. G. King, Butts, Rust, Buckeye State, and schr Flint.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—PASSED UP—Props Wilson, Fountain City, India; barks Ogarita, Pomeroy; schrs Goshawk, L. Dall, Roberts, Gallatin, Wilcox, George Stowe, Hammond, James Joy.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Mohawk; bark Monarch; schrs A. Smith, A. B. Morris, Champion, J. Wade, Sasco, Jura, B. F. Bruce, Goodell, Belle Brown.

WIND—South; fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 30.—Evening—PASSED DOWN—Props A. Craig, Prindiville; schrs Amoskeag, Sweetheart.

PASSED UP—None.

WIND—Southeast; fresh.

Marine Items from Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 30.—The propeller Madison, laden with lumber, is ashore on Washington Island. The tug Escanaba goes to her relief from here to-day. A tug is reported ashore on Chambers' Island.

The Osborne, arriving here to-day, reports a schooner ashore on the North Manitou, but, owing to the storm, it was impossible to get her name.

A schooner is also reported on the Peshtigo reef.

The weather has been very stormy for the past four days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LOUIS REINACH,
146 South Clark-st. (up stairs),
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Holiday & Fancy Goods,
TOYS, NOTIONS,
Picture Frames, and Looking Glasses.
The greatest variety and the lowest prices in the West.

FOR SALE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
STEAMER FOR SALE.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company will be prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the Steamer "International," now plying between Fort Erie and Buffalo. She is a wooden paddle steamer, and carries 14 cars on her deck. Will be ready for delivery upon the completion of the "International Bridge," during the month of October next. Offers for this steamer (to be delivered in Fort Erie) will be received by the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
Montreal, Aug. 12, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
DOMESTIC BANKERS,
25 PINE-ST.,
NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.

Do NO stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.

Four per cent interest on deposits.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on Third Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M., Friday evening, Oct. 31. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Secretary.

Eastern Star.

Members of Miriam Chapter are requested to attend the meeting this evening, Oct. 31, in their Hall, 74 State-st. Business of importance to be transacted. MRS. JOSEPH BUTLER, Acting Sec'y.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BULLOCK BROS.,
FINE
BOOTS & SHOES,
RETAIL,
50 and 52 East Madison-st.,
Between State-st. and Wabash-av.

The Largest, Finest, and Most Complete Stock in the West.
Reliable Goods and Reasonable Prices.
Sole Agents in Chicago for E. C. BURT'S FINE SHOES.

TRUSSES.

Common Sense Truss
FREE.

Having been selected by a Board of Eminent Surgeons, organized in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1872, to select the best Truss in use, to supply those ruptured in the late war, and are furnished to ruptured soldiers by the Government free of charge. The Common Sense Trusses are adopted, as the best in use, by Public Institutions, Prison Works, Insane Hospitals, and the United States Government for the public service, as well as for pensioners, and are no doubt the best Truss in the world. Manufactured by
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
60 State-st., cor. Randolph, Chicago.
Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c., &c.
A lady in attendance to wait upon ladies.
Pamphlet sent free.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	† 5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	5:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:30 a. m.	* 2:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	‡ 9:30 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	‡ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	‡ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible] a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:35 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.; also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 98 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 9:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

POLITICAL.

Thirteenth Ward.

Citizens of the Thirteenth Ward in favor of Law and Order and opposed to the disgraceful means adopted by J. L. Campbell in securing his so-called plurality of four votes in the nomination for Alderman, are invited to meet this evening in Owsley's Hall, corner of Madison and Robey-sts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30, 1873.

Messrs. POTWIN, CORBY, BAKER, BOGLE, HIRSH, and others:

Gentlemen: In reply to your call requesting me to be a candidate for Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, I have to say that I have never been a politician, but I will accept the nomination as an independent candidate, and, if elected, I will do all I can for the best interests of the whole Ward.

Yours, ALEXANDER WHITE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

Dullness reigns in the local money market and in general trade. Money continues tight, and the common rate in the open market is from 1½ to 2 per cent per month. Merchants are collecting with tolerable success in the country, and are paying their own obligations at the banks with reasonable promptitude, but their present sales of goods are small.

New York exchange is still very scarce, and sells at 50c per $1,000 premium between banks.

Currency is still moving steadily Eastward, though the volume being shipped is not large. There are some small shipments of currency to the country, but the volume coming in from the country is larger.

The telegraph announces to-day that, for the first time since the adoption of the loan-certificates by the New York banks, their certified checks are at par with greenbacks. It is not to be presumed, however, that the New York banks are now all out of trouble. The strong are still holding up the weak ones, and when the loan-certificate compact is dissolved and each bank is left to its own resources, there will probably be some that will find it best to go into liquidation.

THE GENERAL DISCREDITING OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

With each successive failure among the banks and stock-brokerage firms in New York for the past six weeks, there has been a further decline of prices of stocks, and at each decline there were, for a while, eager buyers who thought the bottom had been reached and that a permanent reaction would begin. The failure to-day of the well-known manufacturing firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., of New York, and also the failure of a stock-dealing house in London, have, however, caused a still more unsettled feeling in finances generally, and have helped to make lower quotations for some stocks than for several years past, and it begins to look now as though there was no probability of any important reaction in prices of stocks for a year to come. There is also a moral cause operating to depress the prices of stocks and securities more powerfully than the scarcity of money, and that is the entire loss of confidence in joint-stock and corporate management. The expenses of the various defaults of interest on their bonds by the various Western railroads: The Rockford & Rock Island, the Southwestern, the Denver City & St. Joseph, and half a dozen others; the collapse of the Jay Cooke Northern Pacific bubble, the watering of New York Central, and the long story of the Erie and Atlantic & Great Western swindles; the Credit Mobilier developments, and the innumerable bank defalcations of the past year, have all conspired to destroy confidence in any investment subject to the management of officers or Boards of Directors. It is undoubtedly true that this loss of confidence in corporate investments has become more general that is warranted by facts. Many sound securities and good stocks are undoubtedly depressed below their real value. The reported decline of American railroad bonds in Amsterdam will doubtless affect many sound stocks and securities unfavorably, but, as remarked before, the unsettlement of confidence in corporate management has been so complete, that the day of recovery for stocks and securities seems a long way off.

FRACTIONAL SILVER.

According to our Washington dispatches of yesterday, the Director of the Mint acknowledges that, at the present prices of silver bullion, the Government can buy silver bullion for gold and coin it into fractional silver coins so as to pay out the latter at a profit. If this is the case, what excuse is there for the Mint neglecting to coin silver more rapidly? Fractional silver coins are now at a par with greenbacks, and once put in circulation, will make a large addition to the volume of circulating medium, and will help to alleviate the money stringency. The annual production of silver bullion in the United States and Territories is now probably nearly $40,000,000 per annum. This bullion is a commodity which must be marketed abroad before it can be turned into money, unless the Mint turns it into money at once by coining it. The great difficulty now is to turn commodities into money, and even if the Government lost a little instead of making a profit on the process of turning silver bullion into coins that will go into general circulation here, as the Director of the Mint admits is the case, it would be the duty of the Mint to keep turning the bullion into money as fast as possible, and thus increase the stock of metallic currency in the country.

After all the flourish of trumpets by the National Treasury about paying out silver coin at par, it has not paid out as much during the past week as the First National Bank of Chicago. The latter has paid out to its depositors at par with greenbacks about $3,000 per day for the last week.

CHANGES IN REDEEMING AGENTS.

The panic, of course, caused some important changes in the redeeming agencies of the National Banks. The following changes in the redeeming agencies of Western banks were approved by the Comptroller between the 16th and 25th of October:

Illinois—Elgin—First National Bank. First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Union National Bank of Chicago. Mason City—First National Bank. Ninth National Bank of New York, approved as an additional redeeming agent. Morris—Grundy County National Bank. First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago.

Michigan—Allegan—First National Bank. Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago. Battle Creek—First National Bank. Commercial National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago.

Wisconsin—Baraboo—First National Bank. Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Second National Bank of Chicago. Green Bay—National Bank of Commerce. First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago. Jefferson—National Bank of. First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Second National Bank of Chicago.

Iowa—Brighton—Brighton National Bank. Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Union National Bank of Chicago. Clinton—Clinton National Bank. Union National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Commonwealth National Bank of New York. Lansing—First National Bank. Union National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of First National Bank of Milwaukee. Tama City—First National Bank. First National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112⅝	113
U. S. 5-20s of '62	106	106¼
U. S. 5-20s of '64	107	107¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65	107⅜	108
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	110	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	112	112¾@112⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	111⅜	112
10-40s, ex. int.	106	106¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107	107¼
U. S. currency 6s	108⅜	109@109¼
Gold (full weight)	107¾	108⅜
Gold coupons	107⅞	108⅜
Eastern exchange, (counter rates)	....	par
Gold exchange	....	108⅜
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	106½@108	
Chicago City 7s	....	99 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	99 and int.
Town, county and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Business at the close was marked by an unsettled feeling and considerable irregularity in various markets, with some anxiety as to the future. The demand for money increased late in the day, and became urgent, closing at ⅛@¼ per day on call.

Sterling closed very weak for sixty days at 106@106½; firm for sight at 108@108¼. Commercial bills were dull, at 104½@105¼.

Gold closed steady, at 108¼@108⅜. Carrying rates were 7 currency to 7 1-16, closing at 7 3-64.

The clearings were $39,250,000. The Treasury disbursements were $357,000. Customs receipts were $209,000.

Dispatches from Washington say that Secretary Richardson announces that he will neither buy bonds nor sell gold next month. The Sub-Treasury to-day disbursed $350 in silver coin.

Governments were weak, with less business than yesterday. State bonds were quiet.

Stocks opened steady, but at 1 o'clock there had been a general decline of ¾@3½. At the second call there was a recovery of ¼@2½, but this was lost in most cases, and the market closed dull and irregular. The following was the range of the principal fancy stocks: Western Union, 52½@49@50¼@50; Lake Shore, 63@60⅝@62¼@61¾; New York Central, 85⅞@83@84¾@83⅞; Pacific Mail, 30@26⅝@29@28⅞; St. Paul, 25@24½@23⅝; Northwestern, 35@33@33⅜.

Sterling, 106½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	112½	Coupons, '67	112¾
Coupons, '62	106¼	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	107½	10-40s	106¾
Coupons, '65	108	Currency 6s	108½
Coupons, '65 (new)	110¾	New 5s	106¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	85¾	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	67¾	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	60	St. Paul pfd	45¾
Western Union	50	Wabash	37¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd	50
Adams Express	78	Ft. Wayne	81
Wells Fargo	56	Terre Haute	5
American Express	49	Terre Haute pfd	22
United States Ex	51	Chicago & Alton	90
Pacific Mail	28¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	90
New York Central	83¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	45	C., C. & C.	68
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q.	85
Harlem	100	Lake Shore	61¾
Harlem pfd	108	Indiana Central	18¼
Michigan Central	65	Illinois Central	95
Pittsburgh	74¾	Union Pacific stock	16¾
Northwestern	33¾	Union Pacific bonds	70¾
Northwestern pfd	54	Central Pacific bonds	85
Rock Island	87¼	Del., Lack. & West	84¾
N. J. Central	85	B., H. & Erie	1¼
St. Paul	23¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Oct. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Lake st, near Valentine st, s f, 48x70 ft, dated May 16, 1872; consideration, $2,200.

West Washington st, 200 ft w of Fall st, s f, 25x160 ft, dated April 18, 1872; consideration, $900.

Carroll av, 78½ ft w of St. John's place, s f, 50x119½ ft, with marble front, dated April 18; consideration, $13,000.

Greenwich av, 362 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,500.

Green st, 50 ft s of Adams st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $8,250.

Van Buren st, 100 ft east of Paulina st, s f, 25x120 ft, with brick building, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $11,000.

Kansas st, n w cor of Throop st, s f, 25x102 9-10 ft, dated April 4, 1872; consideration, $2,100.

Burnside st, 275 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x110 ft, with buildings, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $2,500.

Keeley st, 496 ft s of Lyman st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,000.

Harrison st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 22 and 23, in Block 6, Holstein, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $2,000.

West Twenty-second st, n e cor of Western av, s f, 50x132 2-10 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $2,500.

Rees st, w of Clybourne av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $2,500.

Archer av, 154½ ft n e of Lime st, s e front, 24x94 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $4,500.

West Twenty-first st, 174½ ft e of Western av, n f, 25x128½ ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $750.

Ellis Park, between Thirty-seventh st and Ellis place, w f, 22x130 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $12,550.

Sixteenth st, 100⅔ ft w of Indiana av, s f, 20x60 ft, with building, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $11,100.

Adams st, s w cor of Loomis st, n f, 50x105 ft, dated Oct. 22; consideration, $2,000.

Waverly av, 136½ ft n of railroad, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $1,050.

First st, s w cor of Leavitt st, n f, 95 7-10x121 6-10 ft, dated Oct. 29; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 6 in the resubdivision of Block 2, in s ½ s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 27; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 13, Block 1, in subdivision of n ½ n w ¼ s w ¼ of Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $400.

South Park boulevard, 130 ft, e f, part of s ½ of Lot 2, Cleaver & Taylor's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $14,500.

E 5 acres s of Archer road of w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 13, dated Sept. 24; consideration, $5,060.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	7,524	6,692	9,497	7,928
Wheat, bu	100,100	82,500	145,912	88,464
Corn, bu	95,949	62,885	127,631	261,225
Oats, bu	51,600	45,450	84,560	50,084
Rye, bu	3,160	2,764	400	......
Barley, bu	30,616	33,035	27,625	20,738
Grass seed, lbs	41,140	31,543	29,690	24,636
Flax seed, lbs	135,050	176,840	......	62,600
Broom-corn, lbs	30,100	147,170	40,000	13,950
Cured meats, lbs	88,450	188,680	427,888	374,440
Beef, brls	......	140	210	338
Pork, brls	......	50	449	89
Lard, lbs	26,100	14,680	274,267	218,510
Tallow, lbs	8,420	28,450	127,610	44,000
Butter, lbs	73,391	65,140	7,280	45,340
Dressed hogs, No	......	9	8	......
Live hogs, No	29,180	4,032	8,158	2,717
Cattle, No	2,059	1,323	1,073	1,160
Sheep, No	488	767	......	57
Hides, lbs	107,680	126,590	85,720	155,080
Highwines, brls	100	304	187	57
Wool, lbs	650	27,791	84,401	16,460
Potatoes, bu	2,334	12,311	1,445	775
Lumber, m feet	2,451	4,411	2,051	2,816
Shingles, m	1,015	2,320	1,303	2,191
Lath, m	180	1,205	259	303
Salt, brls	10,939	2,000	2,475	4,048

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,378 bu wheat; 6,332 bu corn; 189 bu oats; 2,949 bu rye; 5,005 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 278 cars wheat; 233 cars corn, 11,600 bu No. 2 do by canal; 66 cars oats; 7,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 13 cars rye; 56 cars barley. Total (646 cars), 272,000 bu.

The panic has been very severe upon the transportation companies all over the United States. The reduction in the quantity of freight coming West from tide-water is not less than one-third, and this has beaten lake-freights down to a low point, which has made it impossible for the railroads leading East to compete for grain transportation. The situation in the East may be understood from a glance at the following statistics of Westward movement on the Erie Canal, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 29:

	Lbs.
Coal, 1872	33,500,000
Coal, 1873	27,600,000
Merchandise, 1872	30,650,000
Merchandise, 1873	18,920,000
The receipts from tolls compare as follows:	
From Sept. 15 to 30, 1872	$19,895.20
Three weeks October, 1872	26,171.22
Total	$46,066.42
Sept. 15 to 30, 1873	10,089.00
Oct. 1 to 22, 1873	7,439.92
Total	$17,528.92

There was a little more activity in produce circles to-day, and greater firmness in the leading cereals, under the prospect of a free shipping movement for several days to come, while provisions were easier under a large supply of the raw material at the Stock-Yards. Other conditions were conflicting. Money is reported to be very scarce, except to those who want to aid in the forward movement of breadstuffs, and even they experience considerable difficulty in operating, owing to the unsettled character of the pecuniary relations between New York and Great Britain. Then, too, the general reduction in manufacturing activity, with the cutting down in salaries reported in many quarters, cannot but be regarded as tending to materially check consumption, alike of produce and groceries and dry goods, with articles dealt in in numerous other branches of trade. Hence a heavy feeling in some departments, which was least felt in those where articles of prime necessity are the staples; as wheat was firm, against a weak barley market—bread versus beer. The weather prospect had not much to do with prices, as those few who thought it probable that it would cause a reduction in receipts saw that, if so, the shipments would fall off in still greater ratio.

Dry goods were reported quiet, with prices of cotton textiles working a little easier, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Among buyers there seems to be no inclination to anticipate wants, and orders are mostly for small amounts. In the grocery market improvement was reported, both in the character of the demand and in collections, and the prevalent feeling seemed more cheerful and confident. Sugars still show weakness, but in other departments there was slightly increased firmness. Coffees, though the dullest thing in the list, are the most firmly held, and in Java grades we have to note a ½c advance, New York advancing a ½c yesterday. Butter and cheese met with a fair demand at about previous rates, though the latter article is not as strong as at the beginning of the week. The coal trade was dull, and prices were weak and irregular. Orders were mostly for tons and half tons and in their anxiety to increase sales dealers are conceding. Bagging remains quiet at 37c for Stark; 34½c for Lewiston, and at 32½c for American and Amoskeag. In the leather market only a limited amount of trading was done, and both domestic and foreign stock were weak. The marked depreciation in values of hides and the low gold premiums are assigned as the causes of the present depression. The demand for oils continues reasonably active, with but trifling fluctuation in prices, the general market ruling steady and firm. Pig iron is dull and weak. Paints and colors are neglected. There was a light inquiry for tobacco at steady prices. Wood was quoted dull, at $10.00 for beech, and $11.00 for maple.

Lumber was in moderate demand at the yards, former prices being as a rule maintained. All was quiet at the docks, the receipts being extremely light, and the weather disagreeable. There was no change of importance in the markets for iron, metals, or nails. The demand is moderate and prices pretty steady. Cooperage is very dull and quotations are from 5@10c lower on manufactured work. Pork barrels are inquired for to some extent at $1.35@1.40, but tierces are slow. Brick, lime, and cement remain quiet and unchanged. Hops are selling in a small way to brewers, who are buying only to meet pressing wants. Prices range from 40@45c. The wool, broomcorn, and seed markets were again reported quiet, though there was a moderate trade in the two latter, and prices were for the most part steady. The demand for green fruits was rather light, and prices are easy, the exception being apples, which were fairly active and steady. There was no improvement in the demand for hay, the movement being confined chiefly to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade. The hide market was dull, and holders were willing to shade prices about ½c for cured and part cured descriptions. Live poultry was dull and lower, the local trade generally preferring dressed stock, when choice. Game was in moderate demand and plentiful.

Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer, sales being reported of 150 brls at 89c, though New York was again quoted lower at 90c (subsequently at 91@91½c). The reason why Chicago has not declined to 85@86c, in sympathy with the recent Eastern depression, is the fact that there are almost no wines here, the energies of our distillers having recently been engaged in turning out alcohol for direct export to Europe. Our market closed nominally firm at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather less active, and ¼@½c lower; the stormy weather tending to make shippers hold off, while there was still a sufficient number of offerings to keep up quotations. Rates to Buffalo were 6½@6⅝c for corn, and nominally 7½c for wheat, both by sail. A total of 11 charters was reported, one or two of which were probably noted yesterday under the head of "not named." They will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, 164,000 bu corn, and 37,000 bu oats. In addition to this, five vessels were taken to load with wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo, at 8c per bu.

Provisions were more active, principally in meats, and averaged easier, in consequence of liberal receipts of hogs, which were reported 10@15c per 100 lbs lower at 11 o'clock. There were more orders here for product, including some from Europe, but buyers held off till near the close, in anticipation of a further decline. Packers were rather weak-handed, in view of the situation, but several of them held out manfully against making further concessions, though they could not sell without doing so. Mess pork was dull, and 10@15c lower on the more deferred options. Lard was steady on cash lots, which were in fair demand, but ⅛c per lb lower for future. Meats for forward delivery were also weak, and middles were quoted at ⅛c per lb off, when buyers took hold more freely. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $12.00@12.50; new do, $11.87½@12.00; do seller November, $11.75@11.85½; do seller December, $11.85@11.90; seller January, $11.95@12.00; seller February, $12.10@12.25; prime mess pork, $10.75@11.00; extra prime do, $8.75@9.00. Lard, cash or seller October, 7½c for old, and 7c for new; do, seller November 6⅞@7c; do, seller December, 6¾c; do, seller January, 7c; do, seller February, $7.10@7.15. Green hams at 6⅝@7¼c; do, seller December, 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 8½@9½c. Green shoulders at 3⅝@3¾c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝@5¾c; do short clear, 5⅝@5¾c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¼@4½c; do short ribs, 5⅝@6c; do short clear, 6@6½c; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4c; do Cumberlands, 5⅝@6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6c; do short clear, 6½@6¾c; do long cut hams, 7⅝@7⅝c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Bacon is quoted at 6¼c for shoulders; 7½c for clear ribs; 7½c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@9.50; beef hams, $18.00@18.50 for summer, and $20.00@21.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6½@6⅝c; grease quotable at 4½@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 120 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.25; 534 tcs new lard at 7c; 50 tcs do (choice) at 7¼c; 1,000 tcs do seller December at 6⅞c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7c; 450 boxes shoulders, seller November, at 4c; 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 3½c; 1,700 pieces green hams (16 lbs) and 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7c; 5,000 pieces do (15 lbs) seller November at 7½c; 200 boxes short ribs, 300 boxes short clear, and 300 boxes long clear, altogether, at 6⅜c, seller last half November; 1,000 boxes long and short clear, seller December, at 6c; 100 boxes short clear at 6½c cash; 40 boxes bellies at 7½c.

Dressed hogs were nominal at $4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs bid for smooth lots for future delivery. No sales were reported.

Flour was more active than for several days past, but very weak. A few exporters entered the market, and offered to take hold at a reduction of about 25@50c from the prices current last week. Towards the close sellers acceded to their terms, seeing that sales could not otherwise be effected, though the prices realized scarcely covered the cost of manufacture. The 2,250 brls spring extras reported on private terms were mostly sold at $4.75@5.25, according to brand. Buckwheat flour was steady, and bran was firmer. We omit quotations at the close. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.00; 200 brls do at $5.80; 300 brls do at $5.75; 200 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do $5.12½; 200 brls do at $4.87½; 300 brls do at $4.75; 200 brls do at $4.70; 200 brls do at 4.50; 2,250 brls on private terms; 200 brls superfine at $3.75; 100 brls do at $2.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls rye at $4.45; 25 brls do on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $9.50. Total, 5,225 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $11.25 on track.

Wheat was more active, and stronger, averaging ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday. Liverpool was early reported firmer, and New York as being ½@1c higher to buy, though without much demand, owing to the difficulty of negotiating for sterling exchange. These things tended to strength here; but it is probable that the good shipping demand noted to-day would have existed had there been no change reported from other points. New York has shipped wheat out very liberally during the past month, at the rate of 1,500,000 bu per week, so that her stocks are well kept down, and she can scarcely get along without considerable receipts by rail this winter, in addition to what may go forward before the ice embargo is laid on the lake system. As stated in our issue this morning, this will involve the payment of transportation charges amounting to at least 15c per bu greater than those now ruling. Hence those who can send wheat forward to the seaboard, under the present pecuniary stringency, and hold it there a while, can scarcely avoid making a good round profit on the transaction, as there is very little prospect that wheat will decline so much farther in this market as to enable New York holders to sell during the winter at the prices now current in that city. This fact induced a good inquiry for cash wheat to-day, though, as buyers were few, they were able to resist the attempt of holders to secure a material advance in prices. They were unwilling to pay over $1.00¼ for straight No. 2, and the purchases over that figure were principally made by a party who wanted cash wheat to cover short sales. "Hard wheat" was in much better request, as was also No. 3 spring, all the offerings of which were eagerly bought up. Options were lively during the greater part of the session, under a fair demand for next month in settlement, and an active inquiry for December, which increased the difference between the two to nearly 2c per bu. There were a few who thought it probable that the present cold snap will be followed by a spell of open weather, which will permit the forwarding by lake of all the wheat we have now in store, involving a rise in quotations to a point at which they could make a good round profit on investments made to-day; and these bought rather freely. Seller November opened at 99⅝c, declined to 99½c, advanced to $1.00, receded to 99⅝c, and rose to $1.00⅛, closing easier at $1.00¼. Seller December sold at $1.01½@1.02⅝, closing at $1.02¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.00@1.00¼, closing with firm holders at the outside. Northwestern do closed at $1.03¼ in Northwestern Elevator, and about $1.00⅝ elsewhere. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.03 for straight, and firm at $1.05½ for Northwestern. No. 3 spring closed firm at 96c, and rejected do with holders at 92c. Cash sales were reported of 23,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.05½; 41,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.00⅛; 5,600 bu do at $1.00⅝; 66,400 bu do at $1.00¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.00; 3,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.03¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.03; 5,200 bu do at $1.00⅝; 6,000 bu do at $1.00½; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at 96c; 5,600 bu do at 95½c; 1,600 bu do at 95¼c; 8,800 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do rejected at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c. Total, 179,400 bu.

Corn was more active, and averaged about ½c higher, being in better demand, both by shippers and speculative buyers. Liverpool was quoted stronger, and corn was held higher in New York, though no very active demand was reported from that city. Our market was weak, early, the shippers holding off in view of the continued storm; but they took hold more freely when it was found that lake freights were easier, being naturally anxious to send forward all the grain they can before the advent of the era of rail freights, with the higher rates they involve. Options were quite active. The near approach of the end of the month brought out a good demand from the short interest for November, while there were a good many operators anxious to change over from next month into December, the inquiry widening the margin on December to 1½c. Seller November opened at 36⅝c, receded to 36c, and advanced to 36⅝c at the close. Seller December sold at 37⅝@38⅝c, closing at 38⅝c. Regular No. 2 sold at 36@36⅝c, closing firm at the outside; the sales were mostly at 36¼@36½c, those at 36c being chiefly short receipts. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 36⅝c, and high mixed at 37c. Rejected closed at about 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 24,000 bu high mixed at 37c; 21,200 bu do and No. 2 at 36⅝c; 13,200 bu do at 36⅝c; 80,400 bu do at 36½c; 11,600 bu No. 2 at 36⅝c; 41,600 bu do at 36½c; 15,000 bu do at 36c; 3,200 bu rejected at 35½c; 1,600 bu do at 35¼c; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38c; 6,000 bu do at 37¾c afloat. Total, 223,800 bu.

Oats were less active, but stronger, under a good demand, which would have resulted in a much larger aggregate of sales if the offerings had not been very light. The weakness of yesterday brought out several speculative orders, and there was some inquiry for shipment. The options for next month seemed to have been nearly all settled up previously, but there was a fair business done for December. Cash No. 2, or seller November, opened rather weak at 30c, and advanced to 30½c at the close, receipts in special house selling at 30½c. Seller December sold at 31¼@31⅛c, closing at 31⅜c. Rejected was quiet at 27c. Cash sales were reported of 3,500 bu No. 2 at 30½c; 22,200 bu do at 30¼c; 6,800 bu do at 30c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 30¾c; 1,200 bu rejected at 27c. Total, 35,500 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, at the inside price of yesterday, though receipts were light. There were some orders here a day or two ago which were not filled, but they have been modified, and there is now no shipping demand, except for one or two car lots for interior points. Cash sales were limited to 2,000 bu No. 2 at 60c. Rejected was nominal at about 56c.

Barley was less active, and irregular, at a lower range, No. 2 declining 3@5c per bu, with a very weak feeling, though closing firmer. The lower grades were relatively steady, there being some consumptive demand for them, while the brewers seem disposed to let No. 2 alone as a speculative article. No. 2 opened nominally at about $1.23, declined to $1.20, and advanced to $1.25 at the close. Seller December sold at $1.23@1.25, closing at the outside. No. 3 closed at 94c, and rejected at 67c, for other receipts than those in the Rock Island Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at $1.25; 2,800 bu do at $1.24; 400 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.20; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 94c; 1,200 bu do at 93c; 1,600 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu rejected at 68c; 400 bu do at 67c; 3,600 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu (Utah) by sample at $1.93; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.12; 1,600 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.00 on track; 400 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.06; 200 bu do at $1.01½, delivered. Total, 27,400 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Oct. 30—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast very firm. Cargoes of American mixed corn on passage, 31s 6d; do for shipment, within two months, 32s@32s 6d. Cargoes of wheat on passage largely increased since last week. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn, 32s.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says:

The arrivals of wheat from the interior seem to be daily increasing, while those from Oregon are steadily on the increase. The impression is general that three-fourths of the crop, both here and in Oregon, has already passed from the hands of the farmer. In Oregon there has been an expressed desire and willingness on the part of farmers, far and near, to sell their crop whenever they could get $1 per bushel. Of course, some sold early for less money, but late on, the proprietors of the Salem Mills and other large buyers entered the market and purchased very heavily, and are now carrying considerable stocks of grain, though early contracting with parties in this city for several thousand barrels of flour at high figures. In relation to the movement of Oregon wheat, the *Call* says it "has recently been unusually active—the bulk of the crop purchased by parties in this city, and it is being rapidly moved. Owing to the scarcity of suitable tonnage at Portland, a large part of it will be shipped to and from this port. The receipts of wheat from Portland during the month of September were 31,000 centals, and thus far this month, 57,400 centals. There are several cargoes on the way, including the schr Hera, which left on the 15th, and the bark Rival, and the schr Margaret Crockard, which left of the 17th. The bark Melanchton arrived at Portland on the 16th from Kahama, where she had discharged a cargo of railroad iron, and is to return to this port with wheat. The stmr John L. Stephens, on her last trip up, carried $200,000 in treasure, principally for the payment of wheat bills." Portland papers, in quoting the wheat market, usually give figures very much below those paid by our people for round lots, although at last advices it was becoming quite a difficult task to buy wheat in Portland for 2c.

Exports of flour, wheat, barley, and wool are continued upon a liberal scale.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

The *Lumber Trade*, of Boston, has the following:

It is said by one of our contemporaries that the expenses of handling lumber in the Chicago market are enormous; but the following facts, received from a Chicago lumber merchant, who is also identified with operations at other points, would suggest the probability of still heavier expenses at other lumber ports:

A schooner loaded with corn—18,000 bushels—at Chicago, took it to Buffalo, discharged, then loaded there with railroad iron—500 tons—carried that to Green Bay, discharged, and took on a load of lumber—250 m feet—brought that to Chicago, discharged, took another load of corn to Buffalo, another load of iron to Green Bay, and another load of lumber to Chicago, while a vessel of about the same size was loading at Pensacola. The distance from Chicago to Buffalo by lake is 1,000 miles, thence to Green Bay is 900 miles, and thence to Chicago is 350 miles more; the difference in the labor and the expense at the two ports can be better appreciated by figuring the distance sailed by the lake schooner.

The distance from Chicago to Saginaw is about 700 miles, from Pensacola to Cuba it is about 650 miles; lumber freights from Saginaw to Chicago are frequently as low as $2.50, but generally the rate is $3, and $3.50 is considered an extra good freight; at these figures, vessels make money running seven months in the year. The freight now obtained from Pensacola to Cuba is $15, gold. The premium on gold received for the cargo, it is estimated, will pay the tonnage dues at Cuba.

As another instance of the rapidity with which labor is performed in the lumber district of Chicago, it may be worthy of mention that a schooner containing 216,000 feet was unloaded at one of the yards on the river the other day in six hours; two schooners, containing about 475,000 feet were unloaded by the same crew in sixteen hours' time. A gentleman interested in the Southern pine trade informs us that he had a vessel containing some 410,000 feet, nearly thirty days unloading in the city of Boston, this fall.

PROVISIONS.

The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 28th has an article on the stringency of money as likely to affect the packing season, and says:

It is barely possible that there will be an improvement before the close of the season.

The estimates heretofore made, that the hog crop would prove in excess of last season, it is probable, will not be realized. Reports already received from various sources indicate pretty clearly that there will be a falling off. This, however, will have very little influence upon the price, unless there is a vastly improved condition in monetary affairs.

As an evidence of the condition of the pork market, we have been permitted to extract the following from a special dispatch received by a packer in this city, dated at Cincinnati yesterday: "About 1,500,000 pounds of bulk and bacon was sold at auction to-day on 'Change, by order of the banks and others holding warehouse receipts; 97,000 lbs clear bulk at at $5.90; 200,000 lbs clear rib at $5.45; 100,000 lbs at $5.50; 15,000 lbs at $5.57½; 200,000 lbs at $5.60; 191,000 lbs at $5.70, all loose; 78 hhds bacon, clear rib, at $6.15; 91,000 lbs at 6⅛c; 36 hhds at 6⅛c; 100 hhds at 6⅛c; 100 hhds at 6⅛c; 35,000 lbs clear bacon, loose, at $6.65. Nothing doing in a regular way, but prices are 4c for bulk shoulders; 5⅝c for clear rib, and 6¼c for clear; bacon shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 6¾@7c; sugar-cured hams, 10⅝@11⅛c.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and 1¼c lower, owing chiefly to reports of a decline in New York. It sold down to 99⅛c for seller November, closing stronger at 99⅝c, and at $1.00¾@1.01¾ seller December, closing at $1.01. Corn was quiet and ¼@⅜c lower, selling at 36¼c cash, 36⅝@36½c seller November, and 37⅞@38c seller December, the two latter options closing at the inside. Other grain and provisions were quiet. It was rumored that one or more vessels were chartered for grain, but not confirmed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $1.78@1.83 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There is a light order trade, and former prices are generally adhered to. Notwithstanding the general quietness, owing principally to the tightness of money, there is a confident feeling in regard to the future, as the supply is known to be light. We repeat: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock braid, 5¾@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BAGGING—Trade in grain bags continues slack at nominally unchanged prices. An easy feeling is still evinced by holders, but the fact that stocks are not excessive serves to prevent any material decline. There is some inquiry for burlaps, and gunnies also are meeting with a fair inquiry, at steady prices. Wool sacks remain inactive and nominal. We quote: Stark A, 37c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag A, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; 4 double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand for beans continues fair, and choice lots are scarce and firm. We quote: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime hand picked do, $2.70@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $2.00@2.15. Yellow peas, $1.25; do, green, $1.40@1.45.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were dull. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ₩ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $5.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice qualities continues steadily fair, and is sufficient to keep stocks down to a low point; consequently the market maintains a firm tone, holders manifesting no anxiety to realize at any concession from former rates. The inquiry for low grades is also liberal, for shipment to New York, where a good export demand exists. Barely has the supply of butter in this market been so light at this season of the year, and, judging from present appearances, prices will rule firm for some time to come. Following are the quotations: Choice yellow, 28@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

CHEESE—In connection with the cheese market no new features were noted, the demand continuing moderate at easy but nominally unchanged prices. Factory men are not yet willing to meet the views of jobbers, and consequently the stocks in store are only just about sufficient to meet current necessities. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Remains dull, with prices weak and unsettled. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Indiana block, $7.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $7.50; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The market is dull, and quotations for manufactured work, excepting flour barrels, are lower. Pork barrels are in light request at the given prices, but there is little or no demand for tierces. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.40; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.65; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@26.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00@37.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts were a trifle larger, but holders were firm, and sales were made at 23@24c.

FEATHERS—Prime live geese are quiet and easy, jobbers being indifferent about purchasing. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 67@68c, from first hands; jobbing price, 77½@80c; 2 per cent discount cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—There is a lack of activity in the fish market, and, as is usually the case when trade is slack, prices are easy. Under a better demand the market would, no doubt, at once assume a tone of firmness, as the supply of most kinds is materially smaller than in previous seasons at a like period. Although the quotations are being shaded a little all around, there is no quotable decline, and we repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business in this department seems to be reviving a little, and for domestic fruits, as well as for some lines of imported goods, there is being developed a somewhat firmer feeling. Under a large demand, raisins have suddenly taken an upward turn in New York, an advance of 10c per box being reported to-day. This induces a firmer feeling here, though prices remain unchanged. Prunes are firm, and bid fair to advance. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.40@2.50; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7⅝c; old do, 7c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10@10½c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@30c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24 Naples walnuts, 27@2; Chilies walnuts, 23@24c French walnuts, 16@17c Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—Further improvement was noticeable in the general features of the grocery market, the demand being more active, while prices were generally firmer,—sugars being the only notable exception. Coffees, though still moving sluggishly, are held with unequivocal firmness, and in Javas a ½c advance is noted, prices having advanced a ½c in New York yesterday. Collections are coming forward with greater regularity, and from letters of inquiry now being received from different parts of the interior, our grocers are certainly justified in anticipating continued improvement.

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 31@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@25½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 22@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11¼c; A standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10¼c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9¼@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lilly, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples continue to sell readily at $2.75@3.50 for car lots, the outside for very choice winter varieties. The offerings are a trifle larger. Cranberries are easier. The offerings are quite large, and there is only a light order trade. Grapes and pears were slow. We again quote: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.00@9.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case. Common to choice apples, $2.50@3.50 per brl from store; do in car lots, $2.75@3.50. Pears, $5@9c per box or basket; do in brls, $6.00@8.00. Grapes, Concords, per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@4.00; do, per basket, 80@85c; Catawbas do, 11½@12½c per lb; do, per basket, $1.00@1.25; cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@$13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $10.00@11.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.10 per basket. We note sales of 13 cars apples (Henning's brand), 627 brls at $3.50; 149 brls at $3.35; 461 brls at $3.30; 300 brls at $3.25; 309 brls at $3.00; 150 brls at $2.90. And 3 cars apples at $3.00; 1 car at $3.50.

HOPS—Consumers are buying all the while a few bales at a time at 40@45c. The shortness of the crop causes a confident feeling. The deficiency in the crop in this country is variously estimated at 25,000 to 40,000 bales, which will probably be supplied mostly by Bavarians, and they cannot, it is said, be laid down here for less than 40c. We repeat: Prime Western, 40@45c; New York State, 50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

HIDES—Although the supply of hides is not particularly large, still, in the absence of any considerable demand from either local or Eastern tanners, there has been some accumulation of stocks, and holders have consented to a reduction of a ½c on cured, part cured, and green calf. Below are the quotations now current: Green city butchers', 6c; green cured, light, 9c; do, heavy, 8c; part cured, 7@8c; green calf, 13½c; veal kip, 11½c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 9c; deacon skins, 45@50c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

HAY—Remains dull. There is no shipping demand of any consequence, and trade is restricted to meeting the daily wants of local consumers. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

IRON AND STEEL—There is a moderate order trade. Prices are reported unchanged, though they are shaded to some extent; generally where other points enter into competition with Chicago. We quote:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	₩ lb
Cast blow steel	11½	@12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½	@ 9c	₩ lb

LEATHER—A quiet, easy feeling again prevailed in this market. The recent marked depreciation in the value of hides, together with the continued dullness of trade, bids fair to result in a further decline in prices of domestic stock. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ₩ lb	40@	42
Kip, ₩ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	24@	26
Country upper	23@	25
Collar, ₩ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.56

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market remains quiet, there being only a light order trade. Prices are without change for any of the articles named, though tin plate is not particularly firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Are in light stock and comparatively good demand at the rates following: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d, $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00; 12½c off for 100 keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Remain quiet and unchanged as follows: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Dealers report a steadily good demand at unchanged and generally firm prices. Quotations were as follows: Carbon, 17½@18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c@$1.00; do boiled, $1.03@1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Orders from the interior of this State and the West continue to arrive, and all good lots are taken readily, and to-day prices for choice varieties advanced. Potatoes from New York sold at $1.10 on dock. We note sales of 2 cars peachblows at $1.05; 2 cars choice Michigan do at $1.10; 1 car Western at $1.10; 1 car slightly mixed at $1.00; 1 car Michigan peachblows at $1.15; 2 cars at $1.10; 1 car New York at $1.12½, all delivered. Peachblows sell from store at $1.10@1.20 per bu, and early rose at $1.05@1.10.

POULTRY AND GAME—Live poultry was in fair supply and very dull at a lower range of prices. Dressed stock was in better demand, and brought fair prices. Game was in moderate request and large supply. We quote: Old or mixed chickens, $2.50@3.00; spring do, $2.25@2.50; ducks, $2.50@2.75; dressed chickens at $2.50@3.00; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 10@11c; dressed do, 10@13c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.75; partridges, $4.00; quail, $1.70@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; snipe, $1.00; venison saddles, long cut, 14@16c.

SEEDS—There was a moderate inquiry for good timothy, but the amount offered was rather light, and prices were strong at $2.50@2.75 for good to prime. Flax was quiet at $1.60. Clover was easier and sold in a small way at $5.00 for good medium and $5.25 for mammoth. Hungarian brought 55c. Sales include 108 bags good timothy at $2.60; 26 bags fair at $2.50; 18 bags mammoth clover at $5.25; 26 bags good medium at $5.00; 35 bags Hungarian at 55c.

SALT—Was in moderate demand at the annexed rates: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse diamond, C. $2.16; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $1.75.

TEAS—Continue in increasing demand, and prices of new teas are gradually hardening. Stocks are light in comparison with former years, and there are indications of a general advance. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—Remains dull at the following quotations Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There was no perceptible change in this market. There is no inquiry, and prices are entirely nominal. Dealers generally expected a quiet time for this month and next, even if the panic had not occurred, and are nearly all of them carrying light stocks. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@45c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	40@43c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@29c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,937	13,632	841
Tuesday	3,036	20,752	1,470
Wednesday	2,059	29,180	488
Thursday	2,500	29,000	1,200
Total	10,532	92,564	3,999
Same time last week	12,835	44,818	5,366
Week before last	10,010	47,759	3,702

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	178	6,581	.....
Tuesday	391	5,957	.....
Wednesday	1,073	6,158	.....
Total	1,642	18,696	.....

CATTLE—There is nothing new to be said in connection with this market. No improvement was noticeable in the demand for any class of stock, and prices were again weak and unsettled for all grades. Shippers took a few car-loads, and butchers, feeders, and packers operated to some extent, but the total of sales did not exceed 1,500 head, and, instead of diminishing the number of cattle in the yards, the supply was further augmented by at least 1,000. The few good to choice droves on sale were disposed of at $4.50@5.62½, but the bulk of the day's sales were effected at $4.09@3.50, with $3.00 about the average. There are cattle now in the yards that have been held over from day to day—not, however, from any unwillingness of holders to part with their stock—for the past two weeks. The feed-bills accumulating over the heads of some of these droves are frightful to contemplate; and if they are not soon disposed of it is doubtful that they will sell for enough to pay charges. The market closed flat.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.60@5.80
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.35
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
74	Texas cattle	1,081	$3.75
25	stock steers	816	2.20
27	stock steers	803	3.00
45	stock steers	908	3.37½
10	cows	1,000	2.87½
119	Texas cattle	869	2.50
17	Texas cattle	1,032	2.75
44	Texas cattle	801	2.00
38	Texas cattle	1,047	2.75
20	Texas cattle	962	2.25
34	choice cattle	1,346	5.37½
19	cows	995	2.75
16	fair steers	1,138	4.25
13	cows	790	2.25
25	butchers' stock	816	3.20
14	Texas steers	848	2.80
45	Texas steers	923	2.80
76	Texas steers	918	2.80
16	extra steers	1,480	5.62½
26	fair steers	1,240	4.25
16	Texas steers	1,170	3.25
34	choice steers	1,345	5.37½
40	stock steers	1,034	3.50
10	stock steers	1,089	3.50
33	good steers	1,249	5.15
189	Texas steers	1,143	3.40
94	extra steers	1,296	5.62½
149	Texas steers	1,000	3.00

HOGS—It turns out that buyers were right in supposing that lower prices would prevail to-day, and by withdrawing from the market yesterday afternoon they have saved the matter of 25@30c per 100 lbs on to-day's purchases. Including the hogs left over unsold last night there were fully 40,000 on sale, and buyers found little difficulty in crowding prices down to the extent noted above. Early in the day before the character of the supply became known, sales were effected at $3.80@4.15, a reduction of 5@10c, but as train after train pulled up to the "schutes" and it became apparent that the arrivals would fall little short of 30,000, the market rapidly weakened until $3.50@4.00 was reached. Indeed at the close there were no buyers at the outside quotation, but holders of choice light were unwilling to sell at a less figure. The larger portion of the hogs sold changed hands at $3.70@3.90. Closing quotations are $3.50@3.85 for poor to choice heavy, and $3.70@4.00 for light. The following transactions are noted:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	265	$4.00	41	366	$4.00	89	301	$4.00
50	261	4.00	76	200	3.85	58	213	4.00
56	243	3.90	44	199	4.00	47	349	4.00
97	236	3.80	101	184	4.00	43	264	4.00
102	304	3.75	41	404	4.00	119	216	4.10
102	316	3.90	56	239	4.00	108	299	3.90
24	280	3.75	211	266	3.80	48	308	3.90
57	233	3.75	49	307	3.85	47	173	4.00
55	279	3.85	91	329	4.00	33	180	4.05
46	363	3.80	76	199	4.00	62	233	4.00
54	306	3.85	49	345	4.10	31	260	4.00
159	305	3.85	34	184	4.10	57	252	4.00
55	286	3.75	54	278	3.80	57	297	3.70
55	278	3.75	25	251	3.50	55	284	3.75
48	276	3.80	62	187	4.10	108	291	3.75
49	289	3.85	54	196	4.10	32	261	3.60
44	303	3.95	54	199	4.10	42	389	3.95
43	268	3.85	296	249	3.90	230	259	3.90
49	315	3.85	53	200	4.00	75	201	4.00
63	226	3.90	25	390	3.70	38	198	4.00
101	241	3.65	86	369	3.90	35	200	4.15
54	283	3.70	44	219	3.90	64	218	3.90
54	303	3.70	50	291	3.80			
114	279	3.75	56	301	3.70			

SHEEP—Remain quiet at steady and unchanged prices; quotable at $2.75@4.00 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 30.

The market was very quiet. Only two or three cargoes were at the docks, and they were unsold at the close. There was a moderate inquiry from local dealers for common boards, and the market for these grades is nominally firm. It seems probable that the receipts from now on will be very light. Besides the fact that mills are preparing, or have already stopped running, vessels are getting scarce, so many of them having gone into winter quarters. Today $2.25 was paid for a vessel to Muskegon, an advance of 25c. Prices are nominally unchanged, as follows:

Mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.00; good to choice boards and strips, $10.00@13.50; common mixed do, $8.00@9.00; joists and scantling, $9.00; shingles, $3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.25; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.25; Menominee, $2.00@2.25; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no particular change in affairs at the yards. The disagreeable weather interferes with the local trade to some extent, but orders continue to come forward from the interior, and in the aggregate a fair business was transacted. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$50.00	@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00	@[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@[illegible]
Common siding	18.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00	@[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00	@[illegible]
C stock boards	14.00	@[illegible]
Common boards	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, square	12.00	@[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@[illegible]
Lath	2.25	@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	3.25	@[illegible]
A or Star	3.50	@[illegible]
Shingles on track	3.15	@[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	1.75	@[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $15.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@50.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

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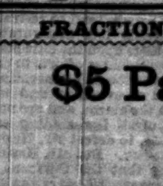

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REFORM IN MEXICO.

The New Constitutional Amendments—Celebration at the Capital.

From the City of Mexico Cosmopolitan, Oct. 12.

The important laws of reform which were issued by the illustrious Mexican, Benito Juarez, in the year 1859, have been declared part and parcel of the Mexican Liberal Constitution of 1857.

This gigantic step taken by Mexico upon the path of progress and civilization is of the utmost importance, and tends to prove that this hitherto unfortunate country is really in earnest in its endeavors to procure for its people the blessings of true liberty and of real, material, and substantial progress.

The innumerable misfortunes that have fallen upon Mexico may, in a great measure, be attributed to the almost unlimited power exercised by the clergy upon the domestic and general affairs of the country. This immense power, derived from the vast moral influence exerted by the priests upon the great masses of the people, received a terrible blow at the hands of Juarez and other prominent liberals. But the laws which these eminent men issued in order to attain that desirable end were, to a certain extent, isolated, and had not the force necessary to produce the effects for which they were promulgated.

Now those laws have been declared unanimously by the Legislatures of the different Mexican States as part of the Constitution, and they will therefore have more force, and thus destroy forever the power of the Church in this country.

We give below a translation of the said laws, just as they were issued by Congress as

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

"The Congress of the United States of Mexico, exercising the power granted to it by Art. 127 of the Political Constitution, published on the 12th of February, 1857, and having previously obtained the approbation of the majority of the Legislatures of the Republic, declares:

"That the following are additions and amendments to the said Constitution:

"ART. 1. The State and the Church are independent of each other. Congress cannot dictate any laws establishing or prohibiting the establishment of any religion whatever.

"ART. 2. Marriage is a civil contract. This and the other acts pertaining to the civil status of parties belongs exclusively to the competency of the officers and authorities of the civil order, within the terms prescribed by law, and have the force and validity which the same confers upon them.

"ART. 3. No religious institution whatsoever can acquire real estate property nor use the rents accruing therefrom, with the only exception expressed in Art. 27 of the Constitution.

"ART. 4. The simple promise to say the truth and to fulfill the respective obligations will take the place of the religious oath for all its effects and penalties.

"ART. 5. No person shall be obliged to give his personal labor without his full consent. The State cannot allow to be carried into effect any contract, pledge, or agreement whose object may be the detriment, loss, or irrevocable sacrifice of the liberty of man, be it either on account of labor, education, or religious oath. The law, therefore, does not recognize or acknowledge any monastic orders, nor can it permit their establishment, whatever may be their denomination or the object for which they are sought to be founded. Nor can it permit any agreement to be made by virtue of which a man may pledge his proscription or exile.

"*Transient.*—The foregoing additions and amendments to the Constitution shall be published at once throughout the Republic with the greatest solemnity."

THE CELEBRATION.

The above amendments to the Federal Constitution were published officially on the 5th inst. Salutes were fired at dawn, noon, and sunset. The National flag was hoisted on all the public buildings and in many private residences; and the flags of foreign nations were hoisted on their respective Legations and Consulates.

At 10 a. m. the civic and military procession was formed and marched through the principal streets of the city. It was composed of the pupils of the various public schools, the members of a large number of benevolent, artisan, and industrial associations, and of a portion of the Mexican army, whose brilliant uniforms, soldierly bearing, and admirable discipline attracted universal attention. The streets were thronged with people, and genuine joy and satisfaction were depicted on every countenance.

During the afternoon there were theatrical, acrobatic, and musical performances given throughout the city for the special benefit of the people; and at night, the National Palace, Cathedral, City Hall, other public buildings, and numerous private residences were gorgeously illuminated with upwards of 70,000 jets of gas. Magnificent fireworks, witnessed by more than 50,000 people, took place at the grand *plaza* and closed the festivities of this eventful day.

The gardens in front of the Palace were beautifully illuminated, and the *elite* of the proud Capital lingered among its winding walks, listening to the strains of a fine band of music up to a late hour.

Thus ended the celebration of one of the most important events that have taken place in Mexico for some years, and we trust it will tend to strengthen the liberal institutions of the country and to improve the already encouraging condition of affairs in the land of the bravo Aztecs.

JAIL-DELIVERY.

Six Persons Escape from the Prison at Topeka, Kan.

From the Topeka Commonwealth, Oct. 27.

At about daylight Saturday morning, Jailor Disbrow, who sleeps in the county jail, was awakened by Gilbert Hoffman, an inmate of that institution, and now awaiting trial, who called to him and told him that Ashmore and Helm had left. Disbrow at once went to see for himself, and found that the door to the cell in which Dr. Samuel Ashmore, under indictment for the murder of his wife in North Topeka, Thomas Helm, under indictment for stealing horses near Auburn, and Gilbert Hoffman had been confined, had been unlocked and Ashmore and Helm had escaped. Going down the tier of cells, he found that the door of the cell where had been confined James P. Kelley, under indictment for stealing a pair of pants and some money near the bridge, James Bosse under indictment for selling Bill Holman's horse when he had been entrusted to hold it, and James Nelson and John A. Francis, the two individuals who burglarized Sheriff Thomas' residence and were captured by him with a door key, had not only been opened, but that the iron bars had been sawed out of the door, leaving an aperature about fourteen by eight inches, through which three of the prisoners had escaped, but the other prisoner in the cell being a large man, it was found necessary to open the door for him, which was done. With the opening of the two cell-doors the prisoners were in the corridor together, and, to perfect an escape, a door out of the corridor in the hall, and the hall-door itself, must also be opened. The door leading from the corridor to the hall was sprung open by first sawing a bolt off the back of the door, so as to give a chance to spring it, and then the bolt was forced out of the lock. The hall doors were unlocked the same as the two cell doors were, and the prisoners, six in number above named, were at liberty, Gilbert Hoffman declining to accompany them, alleging he was innocent, and that they could not persuade him to leave without a trial. It has not yet been disclosed what time in the night they made their flight, nor how the doors were unlocked, but time was evidently taken in the operation. Keys were obtained by outside help, and saws furnished from the same source. The cell where the four prisoners were confined was manipulated by some dextrous hand. The bolts had been sawed off, and wooden bolts, colored black, were stuck in their places to elude the vigilance of the jailer. Dr. Ashmore is conceded the post of honor in inventing the plan, by Mr. Disbrow, but we incline to the opinion that the man who stuck in those wooden pins and made them do duty for iron bars is the one who formed it.

How Pianos Are Injured.

According to a prominent manufacturer, there are more pianos injured by improper tuning than by legitimate use and the consequent natural wear of the instruments. The frame of a good piano, fully strung and tuned, is made to resist a tension equal to about seven tons. This severe strain relaxes as the strings recede from the pitch, but is renewed when the piano is tuned; and it is frequently discovered, as a result of the repeated process, that the frame is bent or bellied; and at the hands of an ignorant tuner, or one lacking good judgment, an instrument at this stage is soon injured beyond remedy. With reasonable use, a piano is expected to remain in good condition for seven years, and the best makers will so guarantee their instruments; but the incompetence and malpractice of certain so-called tuners sets the seal of destruction on thousands of instruments in from two to five years. The piano manufacturers advise purchasers to have their instruments tuned by representatives of the respective factories from which the pianos are sent, as they are aware of the terrible ordeal through which the instrument must pass at the hands of tuners of every degree of intelligence and ability. It is but a fair presumption that the makers of an instrument ought to know how to tune it properly, and without injury to its most important parts; yet there are, comparatively, very few persons who profit by the well-meant advice, an impression prevailing in some minds that the suggestion is not entirely disinterested, as the makers charge $2 for tuning, while professional tuners and music stores ask but $1.50, and some of the Bohemians but $1. But were the matter fully and generally understood by the owners of pianos, they would consider it greatly to their interest, even in the light of an investment, to have their instruments tuned by parties in whose hands there is the least possibility of accident or injury.—*Scientific American.*

A MARYLAND TRAGEDY.

Murder of the Editor of the Cumberland Times.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Oct. 29.

As was announced in our dispatches yesterday morning, Lloyd L. Clary, editor of the Cumberland *Daily Times*, was shot to death on Monday afternoon by John M. Resley, in revenge for an article in the paper that morning reflecting upon his father, Col. Horace Resley, who is Clerk of the Circuit Court. The article reflected upon the fairness if indeed it did not impeach the honesty of Mr. Resley in distributing, as clerk, "the amount of costs due the talesmen summoned on the Lear case from several districts in the county." From the Cumberland *News* received last night, we take the following account of the tragedy:

"About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon John M. Resley, Esq., eldest son of Col. Horace Resley, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Allegheny County, met John Broydrick, Esq., one of the proprietors and editors of the *Times*, on the corner of Baltimore and George streets, when a short conversation took place, during which Mr. Resley asked Mr. Broydrick whether he had written the article reproduced above, Mr. Broydrick replying that he was not the political editor of the *Times* and had not written it. After some further remarks, Mr. Resley went down street, Mr. Broydrick going into the store of S. F. McBride & Co., across the street. Going at once to the entrance of the *Times* office, Mr. Resley met Mr. Daniel Bradley, collector for the paper, of whom he inquired if Mr. Clary were in the office. Mr. Bradley replied in the affirmative and Mr. Resley went up the steps. Just as he reached the top of the first stairway it appears that Mr. Clary emerged from a recess at the other end of the landing, ten or fifteen feet from Mr. Resley, he having just come down from the composing room of the office, in the third story. Here the shooting took place, the first shot taking effect in the left side of Mr. Clary's neck, the ball going through to the right side and cutting in its passage the thyroid artery on the left side, and the wind pipe and the carotid artery on the right. Mr. Clary must have been turned around, as the second shot, fired immediately after the first, took effect in his right side, the ball striking the posterior angle of the eleventh rib and glancing upward and forward traversed the rib, lodging at its anterior angle. This wound was insignificant, and would not necessarily have produced serious results—the first having been the fatal one. There were no witnesses to the shooting, although Mr. Bradley, standing at the foot of the stairs, saw Mr. Resley in the act of firing. Some hours before his death, however, Mr. Clary made a statement to J. M. Beall, Esq., Justice of the Peace, which Mr. Beall, acting under the advice of Judge Pearre, has declined to make public.

"Immediately after the last shot Mr. Resley came down the stairs and crossed rapidly over to the other side of the street, where he remained for about five minutes, when he was approached by Officer Magruder, of the city police, of whom he inquired if he was wanted. The officer replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Resley accompanied him to the office of Justice Strong. Mr. Resley waived an examination and was committed to jail.

About 3 o'clock Mr. Clary was removed on a stretcher to the City Hotel. Early in the afternoon his sight failed him, through loss of blood, and from this time he sank gradually until he died, at 8:52 o'clock, about seven hours after the shooting.

Mr. Clary was 31 years of age. He was born in Frostburg, in this county, and lived there until the breaking out of the late civil war, when he entered the Confederate army, and served under Capt. McNeill until the close of the struggle, after which he resided at Frostburg and at a farm in Pennsylvania belonging to his father, until June, 1870, when he came to to this city.

How a Woman Was Treated at Syossett, L. I.

From the Brooklyn Eagle, Oct. 28.

One Mrs. Fifield had a boarder at Syossett. Mrs. Fifield wanted her boarder to go. The boarder absolutely insisted on staying. Mrs. Fifield chased him with a pistol. An impertinent and altogether superfluous man of Syossett lent his presence to the proceedings in ejectment. Not content with chasing the boarders, Mrs. Fifield turned her attention to the superfluous man of Syossett and likewise offered to chase him also. But the man of Syossett called up reinforcements in the persons of his two sons. They made a gallant charge on the belligerent Fifield and captured her artillery. Not content with this victory, they marched their fair and indomitable captive into court where she was fined $5—on general principles. Returning with a sense of woe, and realizing how utterly beyond the range of her cookery was this superfluous Syossettic, Mrs. Fifield, in her desperation, smashed his windows. The proprietor of the windows once more proved equal to any emergency. Just as he had summoned his offspring, during the episode of the pistol, so with exquisite valor he engaged a man to knock Mrs. Fifield down. Of course Mrs. Fifield applied to the Court for indemnity, but, on her way, overtaken either by unusual heat or excessive stimulation, she fell helplessly asleep. Then did the gallants of Syossett take advantage of this chance to compete for the laurels of courageous manhood. Falling on the drowsy woman, like a pack of wolves, these rustic humorists proceeded to endue her with an integument of molasses. With an exquisite sense of humor, they merrily daubed her from head to foot with syrup and then dragged the wretched creature, faint and frantic, through the sand. Still even to their ready wit the exploit seemed incomplete. So after taking Mrs. Field home, the excruciating funny gentlemen of Syossett copiously anointed her with rotten eggs.

The Rankin Matter.

From the Dubuque Herald, Oct. 29.

It is quite certain that one of the first things that will be done in the next Legislature will be to order a re-examination of, and perhaps another investigation into, the Rankin defalcation. No one, outside of the ring forced to defend Gov. Carpenter at all hazards, has ever been satisfied with the action of last winter. The Representative of Story County, where the Agricultural College is situated, has already announced his determination to bring the matter to the notice of the Legislature. He will find plenty to stand by him in the movement, and it is to be hoped something may be made out of the matter, and, if no more property can be recovered, at least the facts in the case may be brought to light. It is already known that the property Rankin turned over to make good the deficit did not turn out very well; it was heavily mortgaged, and even where not mortgaged it was of much less value than was claimed.

Then it may be well enough for the Legislature to inquire why it was the Polk County Grand Jury refused to indict Rankin; also, why it was the Attorney-General should have such an extraordinary opinion as he did. That a bondsman could not be holden upon his bond. In fact there are several matters in connection with this defalcation that need looking into, and the Legislature will find it not only a faithful subject, but one that needs looking into very much.

A New Metropolis.

It is said that a plan will be presented at the next session of the New Jersey Legislature for the formation of a new municipality, embracing within its limits Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Elizabethport, Bayonne, Greenville, Hoboken, Seacaucus, Orange, Rutherford Park, Passaic, Paterson, and the intermediate small villages. The proposed new district comprises 122 square miles—the same area as that covered by London, and already has a population of 400,000. It is traversed by steam railroads in all directions, upon which 450 passenger-trains are run daily, and besides having the Hudson River on its eastern front, it has two fine rivers and a canal running through it.

A number of main lines of railway from the South and West now concentrate at Jersey City, and from its warehouses vessels can be loaded for foreign ports—the city having the same port facilities as New York. All these facts, coupled with a remark made recently by Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, that "in fifty or seventy-five years the greatest city of the continent would be on the west side of the Hudson," has inspired New York to renewed agitation of proposals to build bridges across the Hudson River, to improve the harbor, and to provide means of rapid transit between the Battery and Harlem River.

One of These Stupid Servant-Girls.

Max Adeler in Philadelphia Saturday Post.

Krickbaum read somewhere that Dio Lewis advised men with a tendency to become bald to have holes punched in the tops of their hats. And so when Krickbaum purchased his new winter hat he had a small sheet-iron plate perforated with large holes and set in the crown. That was on Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. Krickbaum got a new hired girl, who saw the hat on the chair in the dining-room, and imagining it to be a patent colander of some new kind she removed it to the kitchen. When Mrs. Krickbaum came down stairs at noon to see how dinner was getting on she found the girl straining the boiled cabbage through the sheet-iron ventilator in Krickbaum's high hat, and swearing in the Ballybudheen dialect because the holes were so big and the colander so limber. That night when Krickbaum wanted to start for the lodge he began to hunt for his hat, while Mrs. Krickbaum sat still and trembled. But when he became exasperated and commenced to pick up the chairs and jam them down hard so as to relieve his feelings she began to cry, and revealed the whole horrible truth to him. It may have been done in quicker time, but we doubt it. We say that there may have been in former ages some hired girl who packed her trunk and pelted down stairs, and was hustled into the street quicker than Mrs. Krickbaum's hired girl when Krickbaum began to expostulate with her, but the fact has not been proved. He wears an unperforated hat now, and will probably be entirely bald by New Year's Day.

The New Methuselah.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* has discovered the Methuselah of the day. The gentleman's name is Jose Martins Coutinho. He was (says the *Brazilian Times*) born at Saquarema, on the 20th of May, 1695, and is, therefore, 178 years old. He is still in possession of the mental faculties, and the only bodily ailment is stiffness of the leg joints. In his youth Coutinho fought as a soldier in Pernambuco against the Dutch, and remembers the most notable facts of the reigns of Don John V., Dom Jose, and Donna Maria I. The testimony to the extraordinary age of Coutinho is strengthened by the fact that he had forty-two children by six wives, and that he can count 123 grandchildren, 86 great-grandchildren, 28 great-great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great-great-grandchildren.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—C. & N. W. CAR-SHOP LOTS; A FEW left; the last of a block can be bought; $350 each; easy terms; liberal discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$6,500 WILL BUY THE ELEGANT brick house, No. 604 Tyler-st., near Ashland-av., being $2,000 less than cost to build. Inquire 212 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE AND BARN, worth $9,000, for $7,000, if taken this week; ¼ cash, balance in 4 years. It is convenient to horse-cars and 'bus lines, in good locality. Is 2-story and basement, with 10 rooms; all modern improvements, well built and well finished. Call Monday, Wednesday, or Saturday on E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON MICHIGAN AND INDIana-avs., near Forty-ninth-st., at $50 per foot. E. H. CUMMINGS, 102 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, WORTH $4,000, for $3,100, east of State-st., south of Forty-third. Address Y 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE—FINE RESident lot on Ellis-av., near Douglas-place; or would exchange for cheap house and lot at Cottage Grove or Oakland. Address B M, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OWNERS MUST HAVE MONEY—3¾ acres near Douglas Park; $3,000.
5 acres near Douglas Park; must be sold.
10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13; $1,200.
5 acres at Lawndale, near the station.
15 acres at Lawndale, on Ogden-av.
G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—TWO GOOD HOUSES ON Fulton-st., near Wood, on very easy terms; 5 rooms to rent. Call 126 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN AUCTION PRICE—A lot, 24x126, on West Washington-st., near Western-av., worth $1,800, for $1,400. C. McDONNELL, 167 East Madison-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DWELLING ON WEST Van Buren-st., near Robey. Has all the modern improvements, and can be had much under its real value. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, 2½ acres of ground, in best part of Lake Forest. Possession Nov. 1. THOMAS L. PARKER, Room 23 Oriental Building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days.—TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE RESIDENCE lots 25x180 feet, for $250 to $450, including shade trees and sidewalks; terms easy; monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 30-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE IN WHEATON, ONLY one hour's ride from Chicago, containing kitchen, pantry, dining-room, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, cellar, well and cistern; nice location; only four minutes from depot. Price, $2,800. Address ROBERT CARSWELL, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—16 FINE LOTS AT ½ PRICE; CLOSE to the depot in Blue Island, to close out the block fronting the public square; lots on Western-av. one block from these sell at $1,000. We will sell lots 25x140 for $200, or 50x140 at $300, 1-10 cash, balance long time; they must be sold. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, GROVE lots and property, by the block, on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot; liberal terms; good location. HULBURD & CO., 238 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—10 LOTS AT A TREmendous sacrifice; the whole or a part will be sold; the location is the very best, and the price is astonishingly low. Call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 238 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS NEAR NORMAL School, east fronts, only $17 per foot; very liberal terms. HULBURD & CO., 238 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace, the cheapest in the market; easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1 ACRE IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS fronting Prospect-av. Also 20 acres in Sec. 7, 37, 14. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A TWENTY ACRE tract at Montrose. There is 100 per cent profit in this within one year at lowest estimate. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST INVESTMENT IN MARket, lots in Englewood, near Normal School and station, at a great bargain, for cash. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI LANDS—CHOICE TIMBER and farming lands, well located, at unusually low cash prices. Clear and perfect titles will be guaranteed real estate dealers. Speculators and trading men are invited to address for particulars J. A. CHRISTMAN, real estate agent, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—44-ACRE dairy farm, with excellent buildings, fruit, etc.; one hour's ride from Chicago. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT, EAST OF State-st., north of Thirty-ninth; $3,000; $1,000 cash. Address C 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $6,000 TO $8,000, in exchange for equity in 46 lots in Stedman's Subdivision, fronting on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard and Archer-av., between Danville & Vincennes and Belt R. R.; will pay $500 cash and assume incumbrance. Apply to GILMORE & CO., 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—$40,000 TO $60,000 WORTH OF ACRE property, northwest or near Harlem, in exchange for first-class improved and unincumbered city property. B. F. HEAD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED INSIDE SUBurban and country real estate, with cash, to exchange for business interests and merchandise. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A GOOD IMPROVED FARM—$4,500 house and lot in city, rented, and 50 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts.
48 lots near Ashland-av. and Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, for a good farm.
Several good ½ acre lots, sixty minutes ride from city, for house and lot; will assume incumbrance.
50 lots at Forest Hill for house and lot.
Good suburban property for selected Western lands.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL estate, on West Side, for real estate in Boston or vicinity. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 140 ACRES, ON which a depot has just been erected, 25 miles from city, for improved city property. J. R. ANDREWS, Office 8 Kendall Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR REAL ESTATE, city or country, a substantial manufacturing business for wholesale trade; goods used in every grocer's store. FINLEY & WOODRUFF, 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERED LOTS, grocery store, horse, and wagon; for lots inside or outside of city, 3 houses and lots; also 1 pair matched black horses, with carriages, beauties. Good business lots for brick and lumber; house and lot for brick or lumber. McDONALD & CO., Room 12 McCormick Block, cor. Dearborn and Randolph.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN AUSTIN, balance cash, for painting. Address JENKINS, Twenty-second and Laflin-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS HORSE OR team, with top buggy and harness, in exchange for real estate. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IOWA LAND FOR A safe. H. B. MATHEWS, 481 West Lake-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MY BROTHER, WM. MADANE, will call at Irving House he will find his sister Lizzie Henan.

PERSONAL—AN OLD GERMAN NAMED HERZberg was accidentally killed at Amherst, Ohio, last week. His daughter Rosanna Herzberg supposed to live in Chicago, will address for further particulars, H. J. JACKSON, P. M., Amherst, O. German papers please copy.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) OCcupying a good social position wishes to correspond with a young lady of refinement. Address O 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front dwelling houses, in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place); contain 10 rooms each, finished in best style, with all modern improvements. Brick barns. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, on Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.; after 5 p. m., 81 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—269 HARRISON-ST.—COTTAGE WITH 6 rooms; rent, $30 per month. Inquire at 261 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 5 OR 6 NICE ROOMS, with barn, 408 West Erie-st., just east of Ashland-av.

TO RENT—3-ROOM COTTAGE, 300 WEST INDIANA-st., $15; also, nice suites of rooms, from $3 to $15. Painting, calcimining, and tuck pointing wanted.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 903 WABASH-av., containing ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 159 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms. Also, a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SEVEN-ROOM GOTHIC COTTAGE, nearly new. Apply at 221 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 477 HUBBARD-ST., CORNER Ashland-av.; eight rooms and closets. Rent, $35. W. WALLER, Room 2, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—15-ROOM MARBLE HOUSE, NEAR BUSiness, Wabash-av. 12-room marble house, Michigan-av. Cottage No. 38 Artesian-av., $25. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av. at a low rent to a good tenant. BASH & SHAPLEY, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—$25—A NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE NEAR VAN Buren-st. cars and Ashland-av. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A WIDOW LADY OWNING A NICE cottage, partly furnished, on Van Buren-st., east of Loomis, would rent it to a family of two, and board with them. Apply at 454 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 OR NOV. 15, A CONVENient and comfortably furnished house on the South Side, has 12 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, bath room, cellar, barn, etc.; to a good tenant will be rented at a very low figure. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, NO. 1496 Prairie-av., 7 rooms, in good order. Rent, $50 per month.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS AT $20 A month. Call and see our list. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—HOUSE 221 NORTH CLARK-ST., 6 rooms; $20 per month. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, 156 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, IN FINE order, 304 Fulton-st. Good improvements. Possession now. Key at 17 North Curtis-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS ON PARK-AV., near Union Park; modern improvements. Also, a good barn. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, West Adams-st., near Wood, $75. Fine brick, 3 stories, all modern improvements, and barn, 1119 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., $100. Upper part house, 6 rooms, South Dearborn-st., $35. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., Room 7.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT $14 AND $16 PER MONTH, TWO houses of 7 or 8 rooms each, at Austin, railroad, 7½. Inquire of DR. N. W. ABBOTT, 145 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, in a business block, suitable for a sleeping room or an office. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, 167 Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

TO RENT—332 COOLIDGE-ST., 5 NICE ROOMS, $10 per month; water, &c. DIBBLE & LA BELLE, 255 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. APply at 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—TO A GERMAN FAMILY, 4 ROOMS on West Lake-st., No. 769; would give rent free and $10 per month above for board. Apply mornings till 10 o'clock.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE FRONT room well furnished and heated, first-class, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT SUITE, unfurnished, $12 to $16 per month; brick house; unexceptionable references given and required. 74 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 NICE UNFURNISHED front rooms in a private family; references required. 483 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with fire and care, in a strictly private family. Terms reasonable. Apply at 279 West Lake-st., corner of Morgan.

TO RENT—4 LARGE ROOMS, 2 CLOSETS, AND pantry for $12. Inquire 1091 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH MARble mantels, water, water closets, gas. 319 South Clark-st. Apply Room 11, up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed at No. 12 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—AT 11 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—ROOMS FOR housekeeping, to man and wife only.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS FOR $20, OR 3 FOR $16, or 2 for $10; good neighborhood; only two blocks of Union Park, and one of the street-cars, at 69 Walnut-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $15; WATER IN KITCHEN. 2 rooms, $7; 3 rooms, $9, at 143 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—6 ELEGANT ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping on West Madison-st., near Robey. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR housekeeping, 3 rooms, with all conveniences, in a new brick building. Inquire at 414 Centre-av. or at 41 South Market-st.

TO RENT—366 WEST MADISON-ST., A PLEASANT furnished room, suitable for one or two gentlemen or ladies. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT 840 WABASH-AV., FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, a nice suite of furnished rooms.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY furnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 370 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—DRUG STORE, 632 SOUTH CANAL-ST., with fixtures complete. Apply at 323 West Twelfth.

TO RENT—TO A BAKER, A STORE AND DWELLing; good business warranted; rent moderate. Apply to J. SUTHERLAND, Appleton, Wis.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY DESIRABLE STORES at low rent to May 1. Examine our list. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—A STORE AT SOUTH-east corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av., the best place in town for a grocery, or flour and feed business. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—AT A MODERATE PRICE, TWO NICE offices, third floor; also, large, light lofts, well finished, of 133 and 135 State-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE NICELY FURNISHED HALL OF the Germania Lodge No. 182, A. F. & A. M., at 62 North Clark-st., corner of Michigan, is to let for every evening except Thursdays. Lodges will please call for particulars on F. W. HILD, W. M., No. 125 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH A HANDSOME cylinder desk, if required, in our basement office, possessing every convenience. Moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, IN AN OFFICE, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 2, corner of Madison-st. E. C. COLE & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms centrally located; would buy furniture if cheap. Address, with particulars, J H B, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY OUT DURING the day wants a furnished room where she can board herself; a rear room will do if easy of access and comfortable; rent must be low. Address M R, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms in good neighborhood; references first-class. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS, OR A NEAT cottage in good neighborhood on West Side, between Randolph and Van Buren-sts., and east of Western-av.; a place with accommodation for a horse and buggy preferred. J. A. SCOTT, 19 and 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE SUITABLE FOR packing green meats. Address SMALL PACKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE ON West or North Side, with present occupant willing to sell the furniture. Address J C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND daughter, in private house, South Side, three rooms; say front and back parlors, with room off, unfurnished. No boarding house need apply. Address S 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON one of the avenues, between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts., rent not to exceed $125 per month. Satisfactory references. Address, with full particulars, X Y Z, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THE FIXTURES OF a medium-sized grocery store; they are one year old; one-third of the cost will take them. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—JOB LOTS OF TINWARE, AT WHEELER'S Hardware Store, 319 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE, cheap for cash. Inquire at Room 23, Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING OF ALL kinds, wholesale and retail, at GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, No. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TICKET TO LINCOLN OR Fort Kearney, Neb. Inquire at 43 Hubbard Court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FIST-CLASS TICKET TO ST. LOUIS via Chicago & Alton Railroad, at 99 West Madison-st. Price, $8.

INSTRUCTION.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GENTLEMAN, thoroughly competent, will give instructions in French and German at reasonable terms. Address C. L., Post Office Box 52.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF THE FRENCH language is open for an engagement in a school; private lessons moderate. Address A N, Clark House, 178 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady who has had several years' experience in teaching her language, to teach children and take care of them; can also give the first instruction in music if necessary. Good references can be given. Address C 72, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A FRONT AND BACK suite, also a single room, to rent, with board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

153 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 3—YOU WILL BE astonished to learn how cheap you can live this winter by calling at our office. You can learn full particulars free of charge.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURnished back parlor with board for two, in delightful and convenient location, on moderate terms.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT room with first-class board to two gentlemen.

497 WABASH-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE FRONT rooms to rent, with board. Call immediately. References exchanged.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—Lowest prices and everything first-class; tip-top place to board; single rooms (hotel), $6.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, closets, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets; also other desirable rooms, well furnished; reference.

587 WABASH-AV.—VACANCY FOR GENTLEman and lady, or single gentlemen, with board; fire and gas. Also, single room. Day board reasonable.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF LARGE HANDsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Single room, with fire. Reference required.

799 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM WITH small room off with hot and cold water, at $20.00 per week, for lady and gent; also one single room.

836 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; house with all modern improvements.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished and pleasant, to rent, with board, hot and cold water, etc.; near Eighteenth-st. Only reliable people need apply. Two or three table-boarders can be accommodated. MRS. SIBLEY.

925 AND 927 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms, suitable for two or four gentlemen. Other nicely furnished rooms, single or double. Table first-class. Day boarders accommodated.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms to rent, with board, lighted and heated; terms reasonable.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., SOUTHWEST CORner of Monroe. Furnished rooms with or without board. 5 or 6 boarders can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board at $5 per week. Day boarders wanted.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—VERY pleasant accommodations for two young gents or two young ladies, at very moderate terms; also one young lady to room with another; house, location, and surroundings highly inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park.

140 WARREN-AV.—FOUR YOUNG MEN CAN obtain excellent board and fine lodgings at cheap rates.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—3 YOUNG GENtlemen can be accommodated with room and board.

216 FULTON-ST., CORNER PEORIA—TO RENT with board, pleasant, comfortable rooms for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also single rooms.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD ROOMS and board for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; all improvements. Also table boarders at $4.50 per week.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Two gentlemen can be accommodated; front room; first-class board.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A VERY DESIRable suite of rooms with first-class board; also one single room; house has all modern conveniences.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE, unfurnished front room, up-stairs, and back parlor, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

North Side.

101 NORTH CLARK-ST.—CORNER INDIANA—KLEINE'S first-class European boarding-house; room for a few more gentlemen boarders. Terms, $6 and $7 per week; day board, $4.50.

183 SUPERIOR-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED—TWO gentlemen for one fine furnished front room in a private family. Inquire as above.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot; elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

A FEW NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT REAsonable rates at the Eldredge House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts. Transient, $2 per day.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER DEARBORN AND Jackson-sts.—Transient boarders, $1 per day; per week, $5; lodging, 50 cents; single meals, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A PRIVATE family, within 15 minutes of the Tribune office. Address J M, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FINE SAMPLE-ROOM, CENTRAL, FOR SALE; room for 3 billiard tables; none near it; inventory stock, and give away fixtures. Cash, time, or trade. Owner in other business. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

A SPLENDIDLY LOCATED, ELEGANTLY FIXED up, well-known and popular wholesale and retail liquor business, paying an average of $1,800 a month, for sale at a sacrifice on account of unavoidable departure to Europe. P. SABADY, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FULL STOCK OF groceries and fixtures; three years' lease; cash store, doing first-class business. Good reasons for selling it. For further intelligence call at 603 Mitchell-st.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS NOW PAYing from $5,000 to $10,000 per year for sale. Capital required about $4,000. Address C 53, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS FOR sale. Some rare bargains, for cash, or real estate. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

BOARDING-HOUSE, FULL OF BOARDERS AND nicely furnished, to be sold at a bargain; no offer refused; must be sold. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A THRIVING TOWN on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in Minnesota. Address J. J. CLEMMER, Cresco, Iowa, or LORD, SMITH & CO., Chicago.

FIRST-CLASS LITTLE RESTAURANT AND COFfee-house, doing $45 a day, to be sold at a bargain; will take $300 cash; worth $600. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

I WISH TO SELL MY RESTAURANT, NO. 80 Dearborn-st. I can give the best and every proof that I am doing a good money-making business. My reasons for wishing to sell are sickness and other business. To those wishing to buy this is a bargain. Call and see for yourself from 11:30 to 1 o'clock.

MACHINERY AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class bakery for sale, or would rent the bakery, with furniture, cheap to good parties. THOMAS WALL, cor. Halsted and Adams-sts.

MEAT-MARKET, WITH HORSE AND WAGON, for sale; a bargain; all rent paid for two months, and no opposition. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR A GOOD HOTEL MAN TO invest in a long lease, furniture, and fixtures of a hotel in Chicago, doing a fine business. For particulars, address A. WISNER, Box 38, Post-Office.

SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. APPLY ON the premises, 164 Ashland-av., corner Indiana-st., or at 282 West Randolph-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY FOR sale, all new; will for 25 per cent below cost; doing a good cash business. 1058 Madison-st.

SPLENDID MILLINERY STORE FOR SALE; ELEgant fittings and new stock; worth $1,500; will take $700 cash, owing to severe sickness; must be sold. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO SELL, ON EASY TERMS, A NICE restaurant and coffee-house, with thirteen sleeping-rooms, doing a nice business. Call on CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of short time secured notes. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt insurance companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

EXPOSITION STOCK FOR SALE, FROM 10 TO 50 shares. Address SAMUEL, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$8,000 IN ONE SUM ONLY, ON BUSIness property worth double the amount, for 5 years at 10 per cent and commissions. WAITE & CLARKE, 51, 52, and 53 Bryan Block.

WANTED—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES. Address P O Box 282, naming parties, security, and interest allowed.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—$1,500 OR $2,000 FOR 2 to 5 years, on first-class, unincumbered real estate on South Side. Address M B, Tribune office.

WANTED—SAVINGS BANK CERTIFICATES AND book accounts, for cash. Call at 130 Dearborn-st., Room 11. A. MERRILL.

$450 IN FRANKLIN BANK FOR SALE FOR $350. A. G. DAYTON, 47 West Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HARNESSES, SADDLE BRIDLES, surcingles, horse blankets, rubber horse covers, &c., wholesale and retail. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LUMBER WAGON, BOX and wheels newly painted. Will sell cheap or exchange for coal. H. ALEXANDER, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND WAGONS; $450. Steady work year round; big pay. Apply at 293 Lumber-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM, GENtle, and good roadsters; weight 2,000 lbs. Will be sold at half their value for cash. Address B C B, Tribune office.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REduced prices, at J. A. ISLE'S, 469 State-st.

HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS FOR SALE; fancy Concord box buggy, Coan & TenBroeke's make, nearly new, with fine bay horse and harness. Room 20 Ewing Block, 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND TOP box buggy in exchange for mill work or lumber, at cash price. Don't call with an inferior article. FULLAM & CO., Twelfth and Lumber-sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A LONG-ESTABLISHED real estate office. Apply at 171 East Madison-st., Room 9, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CASH IN A manufacturing business already established. Money required to increase the business; is a first-class investment. Full particulars given by calling at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 6, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN TO ASsist in a light, profitable business. $400 required. Apply at 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—ABOUT 200 SQUARE FEET OF WALnut and ash partition, 8 ft. high. W. PATTERSON, 155 West Madison-st.

WANTED—300,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER; will pay part cash and balance unincumbered property. Address C 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL GROcery clerk. Address, with reference, GROCERY, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. MUST BE A GOOD penman and a practical and experienced accountant. Must bring best of city references; no rummies or billiard-players need apply. Address O K, Box 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WITH SOME EXPERIENCE in the drug business. German, and living on the West Side preferred. Address K, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN the crockery line for St. Joseph, Mo. Only such need apply that can give good references of their capability. Inquire at No. 102 Van Buren-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS FITTER AT 40 MILwaukee-av. WM. HERBST.

WANTED—IN PEORIA—A NO. 1 BODY-MAKER; steady employment and good wages. Apply at FOLZ, GENTES & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE MALE COOK, one particularly posted in cooking oysters in all styles. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STEAM-FITTER—ONE THAT has a knowledge of plumbing. Inquire at 89 Fulton-st.

WANTED—LATHERS TO-DAY. INQUIRE NEXT building to the Pacific Hotel, on Clark-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD LIVELY HARNESS-MAKERS on common work at Government Goods Depot, 195 Lake-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD TINNERS. APPLY AT 107 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GOOD, EXPERIENCED FURNACEmen; none but first-class men. BANGS BROS., corner of State and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN A MOULDING MAchine on picture frame mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEAM-FITTER AT 89 FULton-st. HOLTSLANDER, RANDALL & DANIELS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN TO WORK a country morning daily and weekly paper. Wages $20 per week if good work is done. The best of references required. Address or apply in person to Gazette Printing Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY TO FEED PRESS; early. 55 West Lake-st. DANIELS.

WANTED—A SAWYER—ONE WHO HAS HAD experience in cutting out sash, doors, and blinds. Apply at Planing-Mill, corner Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT-COOK for a place about to open in this city. Must understand business thoroughly. Address ST. NICHOLAS, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TEAMSTER WITH $450, IN A COAL-yard; good pay and steady work the year round. Apply at 293 Lumber-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS AT $1.25 PER CORD; 50 coal miners at $1.25 per ton. Call at 259 Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL & CO.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN AND Indiana; 25 laborers for a coal mine, free fare, and 50 railroad laborers. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR South Missouri; $2 per day; free transportation; last chance to-day. GORDON & CO., 278 State-st., Room 6.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, 20 MEN FOR coal-mines, 10 for station work, 100 teams to leave to-day. Free fare. 36 North Clark-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD MEN, 10 PRACTICAL miners; steady work; 50 men to buy cheap tickets to New Orleans and other southern points. Apply at 25 West Randolph-st. W. J. WATSON.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, to operate in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, for Picturesque America and other excellent works now publishing in parts. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability for Appleton's New Cyclopedia and Seward's Travels Around the World. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—CANVASSERS CAN MAKE FROM $5 to $10 per day taking orders for a weather-strip that the rubber cannot pull out of. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., General Agents, 123 South Clark-st., cor. Madison.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY MAN, OF TEMPERATE habits, one who will work for moderate wages, and that understands cooking, waiting on, and getting along with customers in a small restaurant. Apply this day, from 12 to 2:30 o'clock, at Room 29, O'Neill's Building, corner Harrison and State-sts.

WANTED—THOROUGH CANVASSERS TO WORK in the city; good pay and steady employment. No. 127 Clark-st., Room 53.

WANTED—A CANVASSER FOR DEAN'S "INterest and Equations," the best work ever published for accountants. Apply to A. B. KEITH, 5 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A LIGHT, useful article that will pay $3 to $8 a day on $3 to $5 capital. Costs 8c and 16c; sells for 25c and 50c. A. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State. If you want to make money don't fail to call or address Chong Chong Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN WANTING EMPLOYMENT AT $4 to $6 per day to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MAN WITH HORSE AND WAGON, TO sell compressed yeast on South Side. Liberal arrangements can be made by calling at 76 Fifth-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BEST AND FASTest selling goods; any one can sell them; pays very largely. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A GOOD BELL-BOY, APPLY BEtween 8 and 9 o'clock a. m., Michigan Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO COLLECT AND ASsist in light manufacturing business established 1861; one who has $250 cash in hand to loan employer; will be secured by chattel mortgage. Call prompt, 12 to 1 to-day, at Gardner House, ask for A. TYLER; or address at once Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN, WITH FROM $25 TO $500 cash to enter into active, paying business during the winter. This is no patent humbug. Address M T, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, EXPERIENCED GIRL for second work, with references, at 98 Ashland-av.

WANTED—AT 1239 WABASH-AV., A GOOD cook.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—SECOND GIRL AND children's nurse. The latter must be Protestant and one that can sew, at 84 Myrick-av., corner Thirtieth-st., one block from Cottage Grove cars.

WANTED—AT 704 MICHIGAN-AV, DANE, SWEDish, or Norwegian girl for second work and sewing.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO WANTS TO ATtend school and is willing to assist in light housework, mornings and evenings, for her board; a good home for a good girl. 249 West Monroe-st., for two days.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, 12 TO 14 YEARS OLD, to assist in second work. German or Swede preferred. Call for two days at 945 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 1289 Indiana-av. Apply at No. 128 East Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. 342 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. A. L. HUNT, 26 Oakwood-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred; small family. Apply at 859 Fulton-st.

WANTED—5 SWEDISH GIRLS AT 107 NORTH Wells-st.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 1386 INDIANA-av. Must have good references. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 335 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. 159 South Green-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in private family, 610 Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE THAT understands her business; will receive good wages. 534 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 71 EAST MONROE-ST., Room 36.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY. Address HASKELL MURRAY, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THIS MORNING BEFORE 9 A. M., girls to pick over raisins. Come prepared to work. at 64 Pierce-st.

WANTED—LADIES CAN MAKE $3 TO $7 A DAY selling rubber goods to ladies. Small capital required. Call forenoon. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON OCT. 24, CARRIAGE DOG, SPECKled, with collar and check on its neck; the number of the check is 122. The owner will find the dog at No. 14 Logan.

LOST—ONE DARK CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 8 years old, good tail, mane, and foretop somewhat worn off. A liberal reward will be given by returning same to COFFMAN, BEAM & ALLEN, Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 628 CENTRE-AV., WEDnesday, Oct. 29, one black mare, white star on forehead; one dark gray horse, white star on forehead; also one gray mare from same place. Any one returning same to No. 628 Centre-av., will be liberally rewarded.

TAKEN UP AT 226 EIGHTEENTH-ST., A BAY pony with two white hind feet, and a white ring around the right forefoot, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

$30 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, for return of a cake basket, lost between Monroe and Twenty-second-sts., Tuesday evening. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A HANDSOME ROSEwood 7 octave piano forte, overstrung bass, agraffe bridge, and modern improvements; price $140. No. 643 Michigan-av.

ESTEY ORGAN—EQUAL TO NEW, 6 OCTAVES, loud pedal, etc., suitable for parlor or school-room; cost $150; price $60. No. 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in market, repairing and tuning, at 250 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

PIANOS AT WHOLESALE PRICES—J. H. WOLCOTT, 351 Park-av., is offering first-class instruments at prices which defy competition. Parties wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving him a call.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—TRULY WONDERFUL clairvoyant and business medium, 89 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A PRESCRIPTION OR general drug clerk, by a young man of experience in the business; refer to present employer. Address C. A. BUFFINGTON, 322 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaks English and German, as salesman or assistant bookkeeper; writes a good hand; is well acquainted in the city; willing to work, and can give best of city reference. Address Y 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English and German, in a wholesale or retail grocery or any other business; is willing to make himself generally useful; has had a 3 years' experience in a grocery; can also keep books; best of references. Y 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OR OUT OF THE CITY, by a young man as bookkeeper, receiver, shipper, time-keeper, or anything that he can make himself useful and work up. Reference given. Address K. P. O. Box 14.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent and experienced druggist, either in a wholesale store, or as manager in a retail; best city references. Address C 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN, STRICTly temperate, who is willing to work, quick at figures, in a wholesale or retail grocery store, or in any place where he can make himself useful. Address for 3 days, C. D., Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS shirt-cutter. Address Y 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED TO WATCHMAKERS—A middle-aged man desires a job at watch or clock work, or jewelry jobbing. Wages moderate. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A competent and sober man; is well acquainted in the city; has the best city references. Please address A M, 983 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN IN a private family as coachman; the best of references from his last employer. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man in a private family; understands his business, and will make himself useful; wages no object; city reference. Address J. Y., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—AS A prescription clerk, by a German. City references. Address O. A., Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, to take care of horse and cow and be generally useful. Apply 102 Fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, to cook, wash, and iron, or would do general housework in a private family where there are no children. References given. Address to-day, ANNIE, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in an American family by two Scandinavians. Inquire at 347 North-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GERman girls, sisters, in a private family, one to cook, the other to do second work. Can give good references. Call at 234 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, first-class cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family. To be seen at 431 Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY AN AMERican widow with one child, in a private family or boarding house. Call in the rear of 365 West Tyler-st., after 9 o'clock in the morning.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL AND sewing in a private family, or nurse girl in a hotel. Reference given. Call or address 27 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 14 North Rumsey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl, as cook or second work in a private family; good reference. Call or address 420 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, AS COOK in a private boarding house, who understands her business, with references. Inquire at 142 North Ada-st., between Hubbard and Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, to do general housework in a private boarding-house or family. Wages, $5 per week. 521 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A SMALL private family, to do general housework. Please call at 887 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do second work or general housework. References, if required. Apply at 193 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls; one as cook, the other as second girl, or both would take general housework in small private families. Best of city reference. Please call, for two days, in the rear of 75 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, one that understands her "biz," as second girl, or to take care of children or do sewing. Call at 66 Warren-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a Swedish lady, to do sewing; is also willing to assist in housework. Call on or address Mrs. JOHNSON, 105 Townsend-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY woman who has lost her babe as wet nurse, or will take a child at her home to nurse. Address N 22, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS employed through the day would like copying or writing of any kind to do at home evenings; best of reference. Please address Miss M, 343 South Park-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LIVE ARTIST WILL PAINT OIL PORTRAITS from life at unprecedented low prices, and guarantee satisfaction. To arrange for sittings, &c., address W. H. EASTON, Solicitor, Merchants' Hotel, Chicago.

ATE UNTIL MY CLOTHES DID NOT FIT, AND then only had to pay 35 cents. DORR'S, 77 and 79 Clark-st.

BOOKS WRITTEN UP, POSTED, BALANCED; complicated accounts examined and adjusted; partnership settlements made, by W. H. EASTON, 127 Clark-st., Room 17.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

DORR'S DINNERS—BIGGEST CARD IN THE deck; full hand 35 cents.

HAIR-DRESSING—A GERMAN LADY WISHES still more customers for daily hair-dressing on the North and South Sides. Apply to MR. ERLER, 163 North Wells-st.

LADIES, GO TO DORR'S FOR YOUR DINNERS. All you want from bill of fare, only 35 cents,—including oysters, raw, fried, and stewed. 77 and 79 Clark.

MOTHER, I HAVE COME HOME TO EAT, AT DORR'S, 77 and 79 Clark-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction the one-story frame house No. 587 Sedgwick-st., on the 31st day of October, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the above described premises. N. M. PLOTKE, agent for mortgagor.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS not to trust my wife, Mary Redmond, on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. Oct. 27, 1873. JAMES REDMOND, No. 127 Hubbard-st.

TO FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUR HANDS, your head, and $2,500 or $5,000, call at 46 South Clark-st., in basement.

WANTED—A GOOD, LARGE NEW MILCH GOAT. Apply or address 679 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT WITH builders to build 10 houses; will furnish the lots and some money. Address S 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEAMS ON ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wabash-av. and Michigan-av., in cellar. P. FARRELL.

WANTED—20 TEAMS AND BOARDING BOSS TO go 60 miles in the country. Call to-day at Robinson House, 193 East Lake-st., between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO, THE richest mineral and agricultural country in the world; we offer special inducements to-day. GREEN BROS., 164 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—WALNUT-TOP COUNter, 8 to 10 feet. Apply to Concha Polish Manufacturing Co., 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RAT TERRIERS. APPLY to G. C. GRUT, at Hale & Bros., 10 to 16 Canal-st.

WANTED—BUILDER TO ERECT A BRICK building on West Side and take part pay in real estate. CLAFLIN BROS. & CO., 131 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A NO. 16 DIAMOND STOVE, USED 1 winter; in good order. Inquire at 53 Myrick-ave.

IN ORDER TO REALIZE THE CASH, WILL SELL to-day, a handsome walnut and Terry parlor set, 7 pieces, cost $120, for $65; a walnut and brocatelle sofa for $22; a marble-top dressing bureau for $15; a marble-top table for $7; a Grover & Baker family sewing machine, cost $75, price $25. No. 643 Michigan-av.

IF YOU HAVE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ANY kind, new or second-hand furniture, buggies, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WANTED—SMALL-SIZED BASE-BURNING COAL stove cheap, for temporary use, at 167 South Water-st.

WHO PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR SECONDhand furniture?—Why, EDWARDS & COHEN, 66 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE, AND PAY for it in sewing at 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

BUY A $12 BECKWITH SEWING MACHINE, AS good as large machines; warranted to give satisfaction. Agency 449 Wabash-av.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE, NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—12 SAMPLES THAT SELL FOR $3 with 16-page catalogue for 25 cents. Address S. HOOK, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—CAN NOW secure the sale of new articles necessary in every house. Apply to 36 North Canal-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $3 to $5 can make $3 to $7 a day in city or country. Goods sell fast at 100 to 300 per cent profit. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

PRIZE-RING.

Governor Beveridge Routs the Roughs.

The Fight to Take Place in Canada.

McCoole Shoots Another Prize-Fighter.

And Is to Take His Trial for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 30.—Affairs regarding the Allen-Hogan fight have assumed a new aspect. They are to meet this afternoon, and, it is asserted, will draw up new articles of agreement to fight in about three weeks at some point in Canada, near Detroit, with the stakes, increased to $2,500 a side. This appears to have resulted mainly at least from the fact that the bruisers have become satisfied that they could not fight in Illinois, owing to the vigilance of the the authorities, who, under Gov. Beveridge's instructions, were on the alert in five counties up and down the river from this point. The Governor even went so far as to order 100 muskets and ammunition to East St. Louis yesterday, to be used in the defense of Illinois law if necessary.

ANOTHER AGREEMENT.

Allen and Hogan have signed a supplemental article of agreement that they will fight at a time and place set by Jack Looney and Tom Kelley, and stakes are to increase to $2,000 a side. Looney and Kelley are understood to have named Omaha as the place, and Nov. 18 the time for the melee. This may be changed, however. Canada was first suggested, but this was abandoned on account of the danger of arrest while passing through Illinois.

GOV. BEVERIDGE'S EFFORTS TO STOP PRIZE-FIGHTING IN ILLINOIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 30.

Gov. Beveridge of Illinois arrived here yesterday morning to take measures to exempt that State from the visitations of the bruisers and their followers, except when invited by the official authority which finds expression in requisitions of one Governor upon another. He was at Chicago on Monday and learned from the papers of that burg that the mill was to come off on Thursday (to-day), and but for the misinformation would have been here before. Previous to leaving Chicago he initiated preventative measures, and among other letters, sent the following to the Mayor of St. Louis:

"CHICAGO, Oct. 27, 1873.

"MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS—DEAR SIR: Our papers report another 'mill' between Allen and Hogan, to come off this week, and probably on the Illinois side.

"If such a thing is contemplated, may I not ask you to do all you can to prevent such a contest, at least on our side of the river?

"I have written the mayors of East St. Louis and Alton, and to several Sheriffs of the river counties, on this matter.

"I will be in St. Louis at Planters', Wednesday morning, surely on my return from Southern Illinois. Yours, very respectfully,

"JOHN L. BEVERIDGE."

This did not reach Acting Mayor Overstolz until late on Tuesday evening, hours after the milling transaction had taken place. The Governor had Mr. Overstolz's sympathy.

Finding that the aspirations of the millers had been temporarily checked by the incidents of Tuesday, the Governor looked about to see what could be done further in the premises. The chief thing was to uphold the dignity of his State, and give effect to the sixteen indictments that had been found against certain individuals by the Grand Jury of Madison County, for participation in the Allen-McCoole mill. For the first—the stopping of the proposed fight—he sought the co-operation of the St. Louis authorities, and telegraphed to Adjutant-Gen. Higgins, of Illinois, to come here to superintend the organization of any force by Sheriffs of counties that circumstances might seem to render necessary. The Adjutant-General responded that he would come immediately. A consultation was arranged for between the Governor and Acting-Mayor Overstolz, but through some mischance it did not take place. The Governor was, however, waited upon by Col. Armstrong, of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Chief McDonough, who promised hearty co-operation. No requisition had been made out for the spotted sixteen, but it was said that the matter would be promptly attended to.

A reporter of the *Republican* paid his respects to the Governor at the Planter's. His Excellency is a man of stately and commanding bearing, and, withal, has a courteousness that leaves a very favorable impression on those who come in contact with him.

Reporter—Governor, you have come here on this bruising business, I presume?

Gov. Beveridge—I have been in the southern part of the State, and supposed this thing was coming off to-morrow. The Chicago papers reported that it would come off Thursday. I wrote to the Mayors of East St. Louis and Alton, and the Sheriffs of some of the river counties, to request that they would take such steps as they thought best to prevent any contest of that kind on our side of the river, and also requested the Mayor here, if possible, to prevent it. The Sheriffs of Madison and St. Clair Counties were both on hand yesterday, as I have learned since. I was at Carbondale yesterday, and intended to return here.

Reporter—Was any special force provided to assist the Sheriffs?

Gov. B.—No, sir. If they had not force, they could call on me, which they did not.

Reporter—You would have supported them?

Gov. B.—Yes. My intention was to show that I would back them, and sympathized with them in anything they might undertake. I left it to their discretion to do what was best under the circumstances. We are determined to suppress all such contests within our State and punish the offenders if we catch them at it. I am very glad they indicted some of them in Madison County for the former fight.

Reporter—Was your attention called to the subject by reading the papers?

Gov. B.—Yes.

Reporter—Not by any special parties?

Gov. B.—No, sir.

Reporter—Was there any feeling in the State that the State was partly disgraced by the last fight?

Gov. B.—No, not that; because we feel that it does not hurt us as much as it does you. Fighting on these sand-bars is technically a breach of the peace, but it is not like going into a city in the presence of a crowd.

Reporter—Do you desire reciprocity in the surrender of the violators of the law?

Gov. B.—In that case there comes up a very delicate question. Congress passed a law which is very broad on this subject. What is an offense in one State is sufficient for a requisition upon the Governor of another State. In this case they are indicted under our statute. If application is first made to me for a requisition, I shall be disposed to make a requisition on the Governor of whatever State the parties are in. If they are in this State, requisitions will be made on the Governor of the State, and, if he does not see fit to give them up, he must take the responsibility. The application is first made to me for a requisition on another Governor.

Reporter—Have the applications yet been made?

Gov. B.—No, I presume they will be; it is very probable. I understand the indictments were found only two days ago.

Reporter—Who were indicted?

Gov. B.—That would scarcely do for publication. They would "light" out.

Reporter—That is what we want.

Gov. B.—But I want to get at them.

Reporter—Chief McDonough and Col. Armstrong had an interview with you?

Gov. B.—Yes; they said they were willing to do anything they could in connection with our authorities, and suppress this fighting on our side.

Reporter—What is the intention in relation to future fights?

Gov. B.—We can try to suppress them; that is all. If we can arrest the parties we will do so.

Reporter—What is the punishment under the Illinois law?

Gov. B.—Principals, aiders, abettors, backers, trainers, surgeons, and reporters are subject to not less than one year nor more than ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Reporter—Do the authorities propose to get after the reporters?

Gov. B. (laughing)—So the law reads. I suppose it was the intention to suppress these reports.

Reporter—Have you seen Mr. Overstolz?

Gov. B.—No, but I am informed that he is willing to do anything he can in the matter. Your law is not very strict. All you can do, I learn, is to arrest them and bind them over to keep the peace. They give bail, and start out anew.

Reporter—Does your law reach the firemen and officers of the boat?

Gov. B.—The question there comes up how much they are aiding and abetting.

SPORTING NEWS.

Race Between Goldsmith Maid and Gloster at Pittsburgh—A Heavy Track and Bad Sport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 30.—The great turf event of the season took place to-day in the trot between Goldsmith Maid and Gloster at Friendship Driving Park for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Great things were expected of the mare, and everybody looked for much faster time than was made. The weather has been very unfavorable for the past two weeks, and the frost last night made the track very heavy, and so heavy that it had to be brushed before it could be used, and even then the wheels of the sulkies would sink deep into the ground. There were about 3,000 spectators on the ground.

At 3 o'clock the horses started for the first heat, the Maid taking the lead, which she kept by about four lengths the entire distance, Gloster breaking badly. She won made the mile in 2:33. This heat disappointed everybody, as they had expected better time, and in the pools the Maid had sold at 25 to 20 upon 2:27. The second heat was a little better, and made by the mare in 2:25, the horse showing he was no match for her at all. Goldsmith Maid won the third heat in 2:32½. The following is the

SUMMARY OF THE RACE:

FRIENDSHIP DRIVING PARK, PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30, 1873.—Trotting match for a purse of $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

Budd Doble enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid	1 1 1
Henry J. Sargent enters b. g. Gloster	2 2 2

Time, 2:33; 2:25; 2:32½.

THE INDIANS.

The Pimos and Maricopas Desire a Reservation in the Indian Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 30.—A delegation of Chiefs and head men, with their agent and interpreter, are at present in this city consulting with Superintendent Hoag in regard to the selection of lands in the Indian country. These Indians belong to the tribes of Pimos and Maricopas, which tribes number about 10,000 souls. They are a self-sustaining agricultural people, and are located on a reservation of several hundred thousand acres of land on the Gila River, in Arizona Territory. Where they are located it never or very seldom rains, and, for the cultivation of the soil, they have to depend upon irrigation. The Gila River is supplied with water at certain seasons of the year by the melting of the snow near its source in the mountains. At other times it is comparatively a small stream. Settlers have recently taken possession of the country on the Gila River, between the snowy range and the reservation of the Indians, and completely cut off their supply of water. In this dilemma they applied to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be permitted to take land elsewhere. In accordance with authority from the Commissioner they are here in consultation with Supt. Hoag, with a view of securing a reservation in the Indian Territory, where they can follow the pursuit of agriculture and secure crops without being disturbed for want of a proper supply of water.

THE CROPS.

The Grain, Hay, and Hog Crops as Compared with Those of 1872.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 30.—Reports dated Oct. 15, received at the office of the *National Crop Reporter*, indicate a condition of this year's crops as compared with those of 1872, as follows: On corn, in the States producing one-half the entire crop of the United States, a loss of 26 per cent; on wheat, in States producing over 40 per cent of the entire crop, a gain of 6¼ per cent; on oats, in States producing 40 per cent of the entire crop, a loss of 9 per cent; on hay in States producing over one-third the entire crop, a loss of 7 per cent, and on swine, in States producing one-third of the entire crop, a loss of 4 1-5 per cent. The indications are that a largely increased acreage of winter wheat has been sown this fall, and with few exceptions the condition of the growing crop is above the average.

Reports of the condition of the corn crop lead to the conclusion that the estimated losses will be further increased as the extent of damage becomes better known. The proportion of soft corn is very large. Reports of the condition of the hog crop in sections where the corn was most damaged by frost indicate that the average weight will be less than last season, the inferior fattening quality of the grain, and a belief among farmers in higher prices for corn deciding them to dispose of their stock in a comparatively immature condition.

Reports from Iowa and Illinois indicate increasing losses from the hog cholera, adding another inducement to early marketing.

FIRES.

Near Iowa City, Ia.; Loss, $7,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 30.—A fire near Iowa City last evening destroyed a barn and three houses belonging to a man named Ben Graham; loss about $7,000. It is supposed the barn was set on fire by a vagabond who took up quarters in it for the night.

Tug Burned; Loss, $12,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—The tug Kate Reed was burned at Salisbury, on the Saginaw River, this morning. Loss, $12,000; insured for $7,000.

At Alpena, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—A shingle-mill at Alpena, Mich., owned by Mason & Luce and operated by Hopper & Davis, was burned to-day. Loss several thousand dollars, and insured for but $1,500.

Reno, Nev., Visited by a Destructive Conflagration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—A fire last night at Reno, Nev., destroyed an entire block, and threatened the destruction of the whole town. The fire was still raging when the telegraph operator was obliged to move his office and instrument to a place of safety. Since that time no further news has been forwarded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—The whole business portion of the town of Reno, Nev., two blocks, is in ashes, with the exception of three or four fire-proof buildings. Loss estimated at over $100,000. Very little insurance.

The Destructive Fire at Freehold, N. J.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Oct. 30.—The fire which broke out in the *Inquirer* office this morning was not extinguished until the Post-Office, the Court-House, the jail, the office of the County Clerk, and the Surrogate, and several lawyers' offices and stores were burned. The loss is $150,000; the insurance is about half of that amount.

DISASTERS.

Trains Wrecked on the Erie Road—Eleven Cars Burned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Early this morning, owing to a misplaced switch, two freight-trains came in collision near Port Jervis, on the Erie Road. Both locomotives were badly smashed, and eleven cars, with their contents, were burned.

Thirteen Bodies Washed Ashore.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30.—Reports from the shore of Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Bayfield, state that thirteen bodies were found on the beach. It is also said that a large quantity of flour, of Chicago brand, and lumber was washed ashore between Bayfield and Goderich, and that two boats have been picked up.

A Canadian Schooner Ashore; Sad Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30.—The Canadian schooner Annabel Chambers was driven ashore to-day at the west point of the island opposite the city. Two men were drowned by being washed off, and the Captain is now insensible and will probably die.

DIED DRUNK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 30.—In the Town of Lomira, Dodge County, a few days since, a German named Gottlieb Schwartz and another man, on a wager, drank two quarts of whisky. Both were put to bed dead drunk. Schwartz died before morning.

ST. JOSEPH (MO.) LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 30.—The packing business has been opened here by one firm, who are paying $3,60@3.25. They say hogs are in better supply than last year, but will be much lighter. Information to-day is that Texas cattle on the border are being disposed of to farmers on much better terms for the drovers than it was thought they could be a few days since. Farmers desiring to buy or take stock to winter on shares will have to seek them farther South or pay fair prices. The weather is unusually cold but still dry, and stock wander all over this country will be alarmingly scarce, if the winter regularly sets in without more rain as seems now probable.

CRIME.

Serious Charges Against the City Treasurer of Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 30.—It is now two weeks since a report was made to the City Council by an accountant whom the Finance Committee had employed, that there was a deficiency of nearly $6,000 in the accounts of John Droegmyer, the Treasurer of the city. Mr. D. said if the Council would wait two weeks, until their next regular meeting, he would explain the matter satisfactorily. The two weeks were up on Tuesday night, when Mr. D. asked for two weeks more. In the meantime, it had been discovered that Mr. D.'s bond of $25,000, which the City Clerk read to the Council after Mr. D.'s re-election last May, was a forgery, having been pinned on to the old bond, and read as though all the signatures were attached to the new bond, although the latter contained only one signature, the Treasurer himself not having signed it. Affidavits were presented to the Council, charging the Treasurer with fraud, and he was suspended from office by the Council. He still refuses to hand over the books and the office to the Mayor until the trial comes off, which is set for next Tuesday evening. The City Attorney is to be assisted in the prosecution by the firm of Coomba, Miller & Bell. There is good authority for saying that Mr. Droegmyer was not worth a dollar when he took the office two years ago last May, having previously been a clerk in a clothing store on a small salary. The legitimate proceeds of the office are not over $2,000 a year. On this he has supported a large family, and has been engaged through the summer in building a $5,000 house, which is said to be in his wife's name. He has been considered heretofore a pleasant, kind-hearted German, fond of lager beer, but supposed to be above stealing. The indignation against him is intense.

New York Criminal Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Judge Davis, in his charge to the Grand Jury to-day, said that complaint would be made against petit jurors for a violation of their oaths, and the court officers for neglect and corruption. This is supposed to have reference to acts in connection with the Stokes murder trial.

The trial of Capt. Irving and Patrolman Farley of the Detective Police has been begun before the Police Commissioners. The Board of England claims the return of $6,000 in bonds and a certain diamond ring. Charges against the officers were prepared by Chief Clerk Hawley, and among the specifications it is recited that McDonnell, being in their custody, delivered to them a package containing $17,250 in United States bonds, a letter of credit for £500, and a diamond ring valued at £400, with the express understanding that they were to used in the defense of McDonnell, and that in pursuance of this understanding they redelivered $6,000 worth of bonds to McDonnell, having good grounds for believing and knowing the bonds were the property of the Bank of England. It is also recited that the officers charged were in communication with McDonnell by mail and telegraph, and had entered into the conspiracy to defraud the Bank of England. Counsel for the Bank of England refused to go to trial on all of these specifications, on the ground that they had never been included in the charges made by the bank. After argument by counsel, the specifications were amended and testimony was taken.

Wednesday next has been fixed for the trial of William M. Tweed, on the so-called "big indictment."

McCoole, the Bruiser, under Arrest for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, Patsy Manley, a horse trader, the man who was to have fought Martin Broderick in the same ring that Allen and Hogan were expected to fight in, was found by a policeman dying in the street, opposite Mike McCoole's saloon, at the corner of Fifth and Washington streets, shot through the left breast. He was removed to the office of Dr. Brown, but died before reaching there. He had been in McCoole's saloon drinking, and it is said that he had quarreled with Mike. Later in the night McCoole was arrested on the statement of Edward Fitzgerald that he saw McCoole shoot Manley. John Mitchell, a saloon-keeper; Tom Best, a horse-trainer, and Thomas Gariley, a bar-keeper for McCoole, were also arrested. A pistol was found on Mitchell, with one chamber discharged. The whole affair is enveloped in a mystery, which the Coroner will endeavor to unravel to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The Coroner's jury held an inquest this afternoon on the remains of Patsy Manley, and returned a verdict that he was killed by a pistol shot fired by Mike McCoole.

Killed in a Scuffle.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 30.—During yesterday, a sad event occurred six miles northwest of Rockford. During the day petty scuffling and quarreling had been going on between a son of Mr. McSweeney, where threshers were at work, and another youth named Reuben Breed, in which they struck each other with their mittens and with harder objects. In the afternoon they had a scuffle for the possession of a piece of scantling, which resulted in McSweeney's son being struck fatally upon the head. The young men were about 17 years of age. Breed succeeded in getting off a mile, but was caught by McSweeney's father, and was last night lodged in jail here. The workmen are reported to have interfered to prevent summary vengeance by McSweeney's parents. The intention of murder is partly credited, but it is at least a sorrowful culmination of a half-playful beginning.

An Alleged Murderer Commits Suicide by Drowning.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 30.—The dead body of a Mr. Millner was found in a cotton field near Fulton, Ky., yesterday, evidently murdered with a club which was found near the body. A negro named Joe Bradshaw, who was seen to enter the field in the morning, was suspected of being the murderer, and parties pursued him to Paducah, where he was arrested to-day. He broke away from his captors while on the way to jail, ran aboard the steamer Idlewild, and, finding that he would be recaptured, jumped into the river with handcuffs on and was drowned.

Sentenced to be Hung.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 30.—At Peterborough Assize Court now holding, a man named Brendon was found guilty of a double murder of a woman and boy, and was sentenced to be hung on the 4th of December.

Six Hundred Dollars for Seeing the Circus.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—As Lent's Circus was parading to-day, a prominent firm lost $600. While the proprietor was standing at the front door, looking at the circus, the thief entered through the back door and took the money.

Alleged Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—A Bay City dispatch announces that it is currently reported there that Mr. Lane, senior member of the heavy lumbering firm of that town, or of Tonawanda, Pa., has absconded with considerable funds. No further details have been received.

Social Equality Demanded.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—It is reported that on Monday a party of negroes went on board the steamer Fargoud at Goodrich's Landing, demanding social equality. They were driven off by the officers and crew of the boat. The negroes dispatched a messenger for reinforcements with arms. Before they arrived the boat backed out, but many shots were fired at her by the mob on shore. Nobody hurt.

Alleged Defalcation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Wilmington, Del., says that Capt. Dougherty, the Chief Clerk in the Post-Office, has been held in bail to explain some deficiencies in his accounts.

A Life for Fifty Cents—Murder by a Boy of 16 Years.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 28.

Yesterday at 1:30 p. m., in an affray at 129 West Twenty-seventh street, William Scanlon, aged 19, of 350 East Twentieth street, was fatally stabbed by James McMahon, aged 16. Scanlon was employed as driver by Crotty & Madden, soda-water manufacturers, in the basement in which the boys fought. He had worked for them nearly eighteen months, and bore an excellent reputation for industry and honesty. McMahon also worked occasionally for the same firm, but was discharged a few weeks ago. He slept in a stable on the premises, and for a week or two past has subsisted upon odd quarters given him for work around the stable and upon what he could steal. Scanlon owed him a dollar and a half for washing his wagon. On Saturday night he demanded his money, but Scanlon said he was short, and paid him only one dollar. McMahon grew very angry, and swore that "he would get even with him; that he knew half a dozen boys that could lick him." Scanlon promised to pay him as soon as he could, and the dispute ended there.

Yesterday when Scanlon returned from his delivery trip, McMahon again demanded his money, and used very abusive language. Scanlon reminded him that Crotty & Madden had ordered him to stay away from the premises, and told him he would put him out if he did not go. McMahon grew more abusive, whereupon Scanlon seized him and they had a scuffle of a minute's duration, which ended in McMahon's being put out, with his face considerably bruised. As he went out he turned and swore that he would have his revenge. Several other employes who saw the scuffle and did not interfere, also heard the threat, but thought he merely designed to collect a mob of the young thieves of the neighborhood, with whom he had been consorting, and waylay Scanlon. He was absent hardly a minute. Emile Bourlier, the bookkeeper, saw him when he returned, and suspected that he intended to renew the fight, but, seeing no weapon, thought he would let them fight it out. As the boy passed James Slattery, also an employe, the latter saw a knife in his hand, and grappled with him to take it away. "Let go of me, Jim Slattery," said the boy.

"Let go of me, or I'll stick you, too."

Slattery says that he thought of his wife and children, and deemed it best to let him go. The boy sprang toward Scanlon, branishing a knife, exclaiming, "Now I'll be even with you." Scanlon closed with him and a brief struggle ensued for the knife. McMahon lunged, and Scanlon, drawing back, raised his hand to his heart, exclaiming, "Oh, God; I am stabbed to death." He reeled, but before he fell his clothes were dyed with blood. Slattery and Bourbler ran to him, and McMahon started for the door. As he went out he picked up a soda bottle and threw it at the group, but it missed them. He then threw the knife, which fell at Bourbler's feet. Scanlon died in five minutes. The knife entered just above the collar bone on the left side, and penetrated about four inches, cutting an artery and probably reaching the lungs.

After Scanlon's death, Bourbler bethought him of arresting the murderer. He had merely run across the street, and seemed stupefied by his crime. The street was lined with persons who had heard of the murder, but none attempted to apprehend the boy. Officer Kelly, of the Thirtieth street police, arrived, and took hold of him. He then made a desperate, but unsuccessful effort to break away. He was taken to the station, and thence to the Tombs. He stole the knife from a grocery store adjoining, in his absence after the first scuffle. It is a butcher-knife with a five-inch blade, and was used in the grocery to cut dried meats. An order was obtained from the Coroner to take Scanlon's body to his residence at once. He was the chief support of his aged parents.

Half-about's mother called at the station last evening, hoping to see her boy. She admits that he has been very bad. Once at least he was arrested for stealing, and was well known to the police as one of a gang of young desperadoes that infest the ward.

NEW YORK.

A Judicial Muddle—The New Orleans Suit Against Butler—Hard Times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The present Police Justices are preparing to test the legality of the appointments of the new Justices. They have been led to this action by the opinions of eminent jurists, who have been heard to express themselves to the effect that the appointment of Police Justice Bell is unconstitutional. At a private meeting to-day, they decided to employ Francis Kernan and William A. Beach as counsel.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE NEW ORLEANS SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The suit of William E. Britton against Benjamin F. Butler to recover $15,000, the amount of two drafts seized by Gen. Butler, in 1862, while he was Military Governor of New Orleans, came on to-day before Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court.

HARD TIMES

From the New York World.

Mr. Kellock, the superintendent of Out-door Poor, who has been connected with the department for twenty-six years, estimates that there are to-day not less than 20,000 persons in the City of New York who are utterly destitute. This number will be increased during the winter to from 40,000 to 50,000.

DIED.

Rev. Geo. M. Brindley, who has for years been lecturing against the principle of Charles Bradlaugh, died at St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, this afternoon. This is the clergyman who, on the occasion of Bradlaugh's lecture in Steinway Hall recently, interrupted the speaker, and indulged in such intemperate language as to call forth severe criticism from the press.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

At the reception given to-night to Joseph Arch, by Demas Barnes, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, about eighty gentelmen were present, among them Mr. Beecher, Dr. Storrs, Messrs. Littlejohn and Laughlin, both candidates for the Mayority of Brooklyn, and a large number of newspaper men, clergymen, lawyers, politicians, and other public men.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—1 a. m.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The area of low barometer over Minnesota has moved eastward to Upper Michigan, and the pressure has very generally fallen throughout in the South and Middle Atlantic States. Southeast winds with clouds and occasional rains are reported from the Lower Lake region; northwest winds with clouds and snow prevail in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, but with clear weather in the Missouri Valley.

PROBABILITIES—The storm-centre over the lake region will probably move eastward over the Lower Lakes on Friday. For the Western Gulf States southerly winds, shifting to cold northerly; for the Southern States, northwesterly winds, and somewhat lower temperature, with clear weather; for the Middle States, northeast to southeast winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains or snow; for New England, southeasterly winds, with threatening weather. For the Lower Lake regions, southeast winds, veering to southwest, and possibly northwest, with falling temperature, cloudy and snowy weather. For the Upper Lakes, rising temperature, increasing northwest winds, cold, cloudy, and clearing weather. For the Northwest, clear, cold weather, with diminishing winds.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS

continue out at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—1 a. m.

Station.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Breckr'dge	30.29	15	E., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.11	45	N. W., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.95	26	N. W., fresh.	.06	Ld., snow
Cheyenne	30.13	25	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.91	41	S. E., fresh.	.02	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.97	40	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Denver	30.21	35	Calm	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.97	21	N. W., brisk.	.03	Fair.
Detroit	29.84	42	S. W., fresh.	.10	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.06	29	W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.99	36	E., fresh	1.04	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.30	16	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.13	27	W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.30	27	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.02	28	W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.84	28	W., fresh.	.04	Ld., snow.
Marquette	29.76	37	E., fresh.	.18	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.29	24	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.38	15	N. W., brisk.	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.04	18	N. W., brisk.	.04	Fair.
Toledo	29.84	43	S., fresh.	.06	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.43	21	N. W., brisk.	.....	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL REPORTS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 30.—There was a heavy frost this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.—Reports from different points, north, south, and west, in this Province represent the storm of Tuesday night and yesterday as being severe. Snow fell at various depths, ranging from two inches deep in the south to eight inches deep in the north.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 30.—Snow has fallen for two days past, and is now 5 or 6 inches deep. Reports from the pineries in the north state that the snow is 2 feet deep. This is the earliest heavy fall of snow known here in twenty years.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 30.—The snow-storm which began last evening has continued without much cessation nearly all day. No great depth has remained on the ground, owing to the mild temperature.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 30.—The remains of John C. Heenan, who died at Green River, Wyoming, on Saturday last, passed through this city to-day in charge of Jim Onsick, the famous trainer. The burial takes place in New York.

PERSONAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Joseph Arch will be the guest, to-day, of Demas Barnes, proprietor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and Henry Ward Beecher.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—President Grant and his Private Secretary, accompanied by the Secretary of War and Postmaster-General, went to Baltimore this afternoon, to attend the Maryland Institute fair. They expect to return here on the late train to-night. The next show Gen. Grant will attend is a fair in Virginia. He has also accepted an invitation to lay the corner-stone of the American Museum of Natural History, in Central Park, New York.

RAILROAD NEWS.

California & Texas Railroad War—Investigation of Pennsylvania & Erie Railroad Matters Indefinitely Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—A meeting of the stockholders of the California & Texas Railway Construction Company to-day adopted unanimously a resolution providing for the sale of the Company's bonds, first mortgage, etc., to the Company's own shareholders, at low rates, to secure the proper completion of the road. Thomas Scott presided at the meeting.

For ten days past there have been rumors of differences in the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to-day a report was received, with some degree of credit, that Mr. Thompson, President of the Company, authorized the statement to be made that the rumors are entirely unfounded, and that the chief officers of the road and its direction generally are acting in entire accord and harmony. At a meeting of the City Councils this afternoon the subject of investigation of accounts of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company was indefinitely postponed. This ends the matter which has been hanging fire for nine months.

Pacific Railroad Finances.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The officers of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad say that they will ask the holders of the first mortgage bonds of that road to fund the first seven coupons maturing subsequent to this date, and pay interest on them at 6 per cent from the date of their maturity to Nov. 1, 1876.

The Kansas Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—Reports are circulated to-night that the securities of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company went to protest to-day, but high authority is given for contradicting the rumor. All current obligation and business papers of the Company have been promptly met, and will continue to be, but the great stringency in money has prevented negotiations for funds to pay the November interests and the payment of coupons will therefore be somewhat delayed.

CASUALTIES.

Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 30.—A Grand Rapids dispatch announces the killing, near that city, by being run over, of John Hostretter, conductor on the Milwaukee Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—About 6 o'clock this morning, John George, a young man of this city, brakeman on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, fell from a freight train while crossing a bridge just this side of Boscobel, and was run over and killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOBART, Ind., Oct. 30.—A brakeman, named Paris Chilson, riding on a passenger train to the lower end switch, in the act of alighting from the train, slipped, fell, rolled under the train and was horribly mangled. He died an hour after the accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Oct. 30.—A boy named John Goldsmith, aged 13, son of a poor washerwoman, had both of his legs cut off by a freight train last night. He was climbing on the cars. His mother was not aware of the accident, and returned home to find the doctor amputating the mangled limbs.

John Watkins, a former resident of Aurora, was killed last night on the Northwestern Road.

At Leland, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, a man had his head cut off by the cars.

A Stock Train on the Northwestern Railroad Wrecked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30.—As a stock train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was going south last night, a broken rail two miles north of Roscoe threw three stock cars and the caboose off the track into a ditch, injuring, but not seriously, three stock-men and a brakeman. The caboose caught fire and was destroyed. Superintendent Stewart went to the scene of the accident this morning to look after the matter. The Company are at work as fast as possible replacing the old iron which has caused so many accidents on this division.

NEW ODD-FELLOWS HALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Oct. 30.—The dedication of an Odd-Fellows hall in the magnificent new Opera-House took place this afternoon and evening. Large delegations from all the prominent lodges in the State were present. The dedicatory address was delivered by Schuyler Colfax. An elegant supper was served, after which the most of the guests departed by the midnight trains.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.—The Constitutional Convention has agreed upon the second Tuesday in December as the day for voting by the people upon the Constitution. The Convention will adjourn this evening, but previously will appoint five Commissioners to conduct the election in the City of Philadelphia. In other portions of the State the regular election officers will conduct the election. The Convention will reassemble after the election to canvass the returns.

A MICHIGAN ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 30.—Articles of association were filed with the Secretary of State on Oct. 27, for the Kimball & Austin Manufacturing Company; capital stock, $200,000; amount paid in, $103,500.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Arrived, steamship Algeria, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Steamships Australia and Italy, from New York, have arrived out.

Gen. Longstreet Said to be Organizing an Expedition against Cuba, Backed by the President.

New Orleans (Oct. 23.) Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is currently reported and believed by many well-informed parties that Longstreet is now actively engaged in organizing an expedition for a descent upon Cuba, and that he is doing it with the knowledge and countenance, if not the actual assistance, of Grant. The acquisition of Cuba has always been a favorite hope, not only with the political leaders in Louisiana, but many even of the most prominent and wealthiest business men have indulged it. When Lopez undertook his expedition, a stock company, in aid of the enterprise, was organized, of which very many such men were members, and subscribed liberally. They constituted the junta or council, wherein were debated and decided all matters pertaining, not alone to the conduct of the campaign, but to the subsequent policy to be adopted, provided the expedition was successful. The expeditionary force was recruited and organized under the direction and control of this council. The officers were appointed by it, and it was, in all respects, invested with supreme authority. These parties doubtless expected to reap a rich reward in the event of success. They would have claimed all the offices of "trust and emolument" in the new reconstructed Cuba, and it is fair to presume that they anticipated a profitable return in land upon their outlay of capital. Similar aid was afforded the other expeditions which have been projected. The members of the Lopez Junta would not, perhaps, feel inducements so potent to exert themselves in behalf of Cuban independence and annexation now as they did then. The abolition of slavery would strip the scheme of the features which formerly recommended it most strongly to them. Nor have they now so much spare cash for tempting, but exceedingly doubtful, investments, as this one certainly is, as in the good old ante-bellum times. There are plenty of bold Yankee speculators, however, who may think it a good thing, and the President himself, with his judicious eye to location and talent in the real-estate line, may find some eligible spot there as well worth gobblement as Samaua Bay.

A Curious Story About Stokes.

A Brooklyn reporter has found something of a mare's nest in connection with the Stokes trial, which he tells in this way:

"The police still seem, for some unaccountable reason, to dread interference with their prisoner. It will be remembered that on the first trial a rumor arose that some of Jay Gould's men were to wreak summary vengeance upon Stokes, and each day when the Court rose, Sheriff Brennan's posse of officers would close around the prisoner in threatening force. There may have been some cause for alarm then; there certainly is none now. Yet the sapient New York police are determined to surround Stokes' case by a romantic mystery that has no factitious basis. A Sergeant of City Hall police, an old friend